



DAILY REPORT

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ARBATOV APPEALS FOR END TO NUCLEAR ARMS RACE

PM111453 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 3 Nov 82 p 14

[Academician G. Arbatov article: "Don't Be Indifferent! For a World Without War, a World Without Weapons"]

[Text] It is clearer today than ever before that the preservation of peace, international security and disarmament are, for states with different social systems, a sphere where important common interests exist, notwithstanding all the differences.

The Soviet Union, in particular, proceeds from the premise that no contradictions between states or groups of states, no differences of social system, way of life or ideology and no momentary interests can obscure the fundamental necessity common to all peoples -- to preserve peace and prevent nuclear war.

Those thoughts of L.I. Brezhnev's, which he has voiced several times recently in various speeches, found concrete confirmation in the Soviet Union's pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, which was announced from the rostrum of the UN General Assembly. At a time when the United States is continuing a course of spurring on the arms race, this truly historic step pointed to the Soviet Union's readiness to seek disarmament and the strengthening of peace and international security.

It seems to me that there is almost no one left who does not realize the great importance of the antinuclear movement that has developed in the last 2 years in West Europe and America or who sees someone's intrigues, or else fleeting emotions, as lying behind it. This movement is unusual in its scale, in the speed with which it has spread and in the breadth of its scope. It unites old and young, workers and physicians, businessmen and priests, well-known public figures and many millions of simple people. The people who were once called the "silent majority."

But this majority is clearly ceasing to be silent. And these people are not so simple. More, they may have been more perceptive and farsighted than many governments, not to mention professional politicians, specialists or journalists.

Of course, the time has not yet come for final judgments. Two viewpoints are permissible here. One is that we have witnessed the upsurge of a mighty but relatively short-lived public movement whose participants will tire after a time, while their opponents will find ways of soothing the indignation without essentially changing anything -- as sailors sometimes used to do by pouring a few barrels of oil onto the waves around their ship.

But there is also another view -- I personally think it is equally correct. It is that we may be witnessing the start of a radical reinterpretation of the realities of the nuclear era by huge masses of people. Why this start has occurred precisely in the last 2 years is a separate question. Maybe on the one hand a quantity of many things, including the stockpiled nuclear weapons and also -- if they can be quantified -- the disappointed hopes that something would at last be done, triggered the transition of the consciousness of millions of people to a new qualitative conception of the situation [podtolknuli k perekhodu soznaniya millionov lyudey k novomu kachestvu]. On the other hand, President Reagan and his administration -- who at the command of their hearts and out of a certain simplicity have exhibited the nuclear monster of modern militarism and its characteristic policy in all its repulsive, chilling nakedness -- have helped.

Maybe a quiet uprising against nuclear war, armaments and militarism itself is beginning. This would be the only healthy reaction by people to the unprecedented, terrible threat to their very existence as a civilization and perhaps as a biological species.

If we are indeed at such a beginning, it must not be forgotten that it can only be a question of a very complex process, for what has been placed on the agenda by history itself is tasks that have no precedent, just as there are no precedents for their solution. On the contrary, the whole experience of history seems to show the hopelessness of attempts to resolve these tasks -- after all, wars have always existed, people have always created, improved and used weapons, and no attempts to end this have been successful....

But something else is also true: the absolute need to do the unprecedented in order to avoid the unprecedented. Mankind can scarcely permit itself another failure in this cause.

The people who realize this have very powerful adversaries -- who have on their side the force of ancient traditions and habits and the age-old inertia of practiced and seemingly time-tested approaches to problems and forms of thinking. And they are greatly helped by the fact that they often seem to those around them to be realists, while the champions of disarmament appear as people who may want what is good but who are hopeless dreamers with their heads in the clouds.

In reality the progress of science and technology, and in the present instance the emergence of weapons of mass destruction -- above all, nuclear weapons -- has overturned the world of accustomed ideas. What was realism for thousands of years -- in particular, counting on force, on weapons, as a means of ensuring security and guaranteeing survival -- has become an empty illusion and what was a fine but meaningless dream -- a world without wars and weapons -- is not only realistic but the only way for civilization to be preserved and for mankind to survive.

Let no one allude to the 37-year experience of the nuclear era. When people talk to me about it I cannot help recalling stories heard at the front (some from eyewitnesses), stories of cases where the pilots of downed aircraft had fallen from great altitudes without a parachute and had survived. Sometimes their fall had been cushioned by the shockwave caused by the explosion of their own aircraft falling to earth seconds earlier. Sometimes the pilot himself had landed on the side of a hill covered in deep snow and had slid tens or hundreds of meters down it. Those are facts. But anyone who decided on this basis that he could just jump to the ground right out of a flying aircraft would be a total madman.

I think it would be almost as insane to believe that we can calmly continue to live in the future under conditions of a fierce nuclear arms race just because we have been able to survive the first 37 years of that race.

First, these years have by no means been idyllic for the world as a whole. During them hundreds of military conflicts have flared up, blood has been shed and strategic nuclear forces have been repeatedly placed on alert. The world has more than once approached the very edge of the abyss and has even peered over the edge. And it has been saved not only or maybe not so much by universal wisdom as by happy accident. Which, alas, simply cannot always accompany mankind.

Second, each succeeding year and, even more so, decade of the nuclear arms race will be more dangerous than those that went before. In 37 years the number of nuclear warheads has increased from 1 to 50,000 and is continuing to grow rapidly. There is no question that what shoots is not the weapon but the person. But the stockpiling of huge arsenals of weapons of mass destruction automatically creates unprecedented dangers. These arsenals hang over the planet like the Damocles sword, they poison the political atmosphere and undermine the firmness and stability of the entire international situation. There is a conviction that the arms race is produced by bad political relations. Now we are seeing the reverse phenomenon: The arms race is producing mistrust and suspicion, is spoiling political relations and is creating a general background against which almost any friction, disputes or disagreements may develop into a dangerous conflict.

Take Soviet-American relations. The Soviet Union has no territorial claims against the United States. Nor do we claim any American wealth. The Soviet Union sees no ground for strife and conflict between our countries in the Constitution, state structure, criminal code or emigration laws existing in the United States. But since 1945 concern and suspicion at the very least have been accumulating in our country over the fact that America has been creating a huge nuclear arsenal against us. This has forced us to take retaliatory measures. (I admit that these in turn have not pleased the Americans.) Lately the United States has begun to build up its nuclear arsenal at an even faster pace. This is naturally causing fresh suspicion in our country and may again force us to take retaliatory measures. I don't want to expand further on that; it seems to me what has been said is sufficient to conclude that nothing now sours Soviet-American relations more than the nuclear arms race.

The quantity of weapons is not harmless for another reason: When there are too many weapons, people feverishly begin devising new opportunities for using the surplus. In relation to nuclear weapons this means a quest for the possibility of "winning" a nuclear war or the possibility of making it "limited" -- that is, safe for oneself. These are illusions, but extremely dangerous illusions.

The new round of the nuclear arms race that has now begun, however, is not only intensifying the threat of disaster because it is increasing the number of warheads. What is even more terrible is the problem of qualitative improvements. New weapons systems that will increase fears regarding the potential for a first, disarming strike and will thereby still further undermine international stability are looming. Weapons that it will be extremely difficult, if not impossible, to control -- by national technical means or by any others -- are also looming. And if international control collapses, the entire diplomatic process of arms limitation talks and agreements will inevitably be overturned. And, of course, suspicions, fears and uncertainty will increase even more.

There is another clear danger threatened by the continuing nuclear arms race. That is the proliferation of nuclear weapons. This may become irreversible. Unfortunately, a great many seats of tension and conflicts remain in the world. Events in the Near East, the South Atlantic and southern Africa and the Iranian-Iraqi war remind us of this over and over. Under conditions of the proliferation of nuclear weapons each such conflict may rapidly develop into a catastrophe and make inevitable what seems to us today to be unthinkable.

L.I. Brezhnev has compared the situation which has somehow arisen in international relations to a fork in the road. On approaching it you have to decide: where next? A great deal -- everything, in fact -- depends on this decision.

And if the antinuclear movement which has developed with such force in the world in the last 18 months to 2 years is a sign of an awareness or even a subconscious sensing of the need to make the right choice, which means the will to make changes -- more, radical changes -- in international life, this can be regarded as a source of optimism. Nobody but mankind can save mankind. Today's great task is to get that truth across to many millions of people.

The efforts of all who want to tell the truth about the true scale, nature and sources of the threat of war are becoming especially significant. An insuperable barrier could be erected in the path of nuclear catastrophe. But to this end unprecedentedly large masses of people must become involved in the struggle for peace. Nobody can remain aloof.

The well-known Soviet writer of prewar times Bruno Yasenskiy prefaced his novel "Conspiracy of the Indifferent" ["Zagovor Ravnodushnykh"] with the following epigraph: "Do not fear your enemies -- the worst they can do is kill you. Do not fear your friends -- the worst they can do is betray you. Fear the indifferent -- they do not kill or betray, but it is only with their tacit consent that treason and murder can exist on earth."

I would like to complete this quotation (it comes from the German writer Eberhardt): The extirpation of indifference toward the great cause of averting nuclear war contains, in essence, the key to the peoples' survival and the preservation and flourishing of human civilization.

U.S. 'EQUAL RESPONSIBILITY' CONCEPT DENOUNCED

LD111950 Moscow TASS in English 1750 GMT 11 Nov 82

[Text] Moscow November 11 TASS -- The Soviet monthly INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS [MEZDUNARODNAYA ZHIZN] views the American concept of "Equal responsibility" of the USSR and the USA for the arms race and the aggravation of international tension as an act of ideological subversion. It is intended "to absolve the U.S. ruling circles of responsibility for the present day dramatic aggravation of international tension and to provoke a shift of ideas, notions and appraisals."

The journal stresses that the concept is intended primarily for export and continues in its November issue: "'Equal responsibility' is intended to distract attention from the true reasons of the arms race and its negative effects on the world. However, an objective analysis of this problem prompts a quite definite conclusion: Since the Second World War the Soviet Union has been forced to respond in developing its armed forces to the threats created by the United States and NATO...the United States has always initiated the production and deployment of major types of strategic weaponry and the Soviet Union has only restored the parity disrupted by the United States in those types of armaments."

"The authors of the 'equal responsibility' concept find it ever harder to sell their bogus appraisals to the international public against the background of the unprecedented war preparations of the United States," the monthly continues. "That is why they resort increasingly often to falsifications of the defence spending of the Soviet Union and juggle with faked figures. It is common knowledge, however, that the USSR is the only great power to have refrained for many years from increasing its military spending. The proposals of the USSR and other Warsaw Treaty countries on disbanding military blocs are eloquent proof of their adherence to peace."

Trying to besmirch the peace foreign policy of the USSR, spokesmen for U.S. reaction go even further than the 'equal responsibility' concoctions. They are trying to hold the USSR entirely responsible for the arms race and international tension. Distortions of reality and falsifications coming from the present-day U.S. Administration justifiably worry an increasing number of reasonable people in the West. They begin to realize what a serious danger is lurking behind the infamous 'equal responsibility' concept," the article stresses.

NUCLEAR-WAR-AFTERMATH PROJECTIONS PUBLISHED

LD081426 Moscow TASS in English 1328 GMT 8 Nov 82

[Text] Moscow November 8 TASS -- There will be no winners in a nuclear war and the supreme responsibility consists in averting such a war. This is said in a special supplement to the weekly NEW TIMES [NOVOYE VREMYA] titled "The Threat of Nuclear War: How To Remove It."

Certain Western supporters of the theory of a "limited" nuclear war refer to Hiroshima as an example when talking of the consequences of a nuclear catastrophe. This city, they say, was almost fully destroyed but it survived and became even better than before. Hence, they reason, an atomic strike does not mean the end of the human race. In reply to such arguments the journal mentions the following data: The world now has per capita an amount of nuclear explosive equivalent to three tons of trinitrotoluene. This is over a million bombs similar to that which destroyed Hiroshima. What will happen to mankind, the article says, if someone of those who talk so lightly of a "limited" nuclear war and the possibility of winning it, "strikes a match" near this "nuclear powder keg?"

Scientists have estimated that up to a half of the population of attacked territories will die in terrible suffering during the first hours and days in the event of an exchange of massive nuclear strikes. In Europe, which has a population of about 300 million, the survivors, suffering from bad burns, injuries and radiation damage, will die within [word indistinct] they will be left without any means of subsistence and without elementary medical aid. Those more lucky at first will have their physical and mental health badly affected. The living will envy the dead.

A large-scale nuclear conflict, the article says, will cause everywhere a radioactive contamination of the biosphere. As a result of the global spread of precipitation all elements of the biosphere without exception will be exposed to radiation because of the decay of artificial radioactive substances: One nuclear warhead set off at a height of 200 kilometres over the city of Omaha (Nebraska state) can produce an electromagnetic impulse powerful enough to damage power-supply systems throughout the continental part of the USA as well as in certain areas of Canada and Mexico and thus paralyze their economies.

Among the different types of ionizing radiation produced by nuclear explosions, neutron radiation has the greatest biological effect. This is due to the specifics of neutron interaction with biological tissues and structures. The zone of lethal radiation of a nuclear munition with a yield of one kiloton is 5-8 square kilometres. In Europe, where the United States is planning to deploy and use neutron munitions, the distance between populated localities does not exceed, as a rule, one-two kilometres. The number of killed civilians will be doubled in comparison with the consequences of an ordinary atomic explosion and survivors will be exposed to much heavier doses of radiation.

During the five and a half thousand years of human history the world has had 14,500 wars which carried away four billion lives. At present four billion people can be destroyed within a matter of hours or even minutes, unless nuclear war is prevented, the article says.

START DELEGATIONS HOLD PLenary MEETING IN GENEVA

LD101634 Moscow TASS in English 1609 GMT 10 Nov 82

[Text] Geneva November 1 TASS -- The Soviet and U.S. delegations to the talks on limiting and reducing strategic armaments held a plenary meeting here today.

INF NEGOTIATIONS SESSION HELD 10 NOVEMBER

LD101614 Moscow TASS in English 1526 GMT 10 Nov 82

[Text] Geneva November 10 TASS -- A plenary session of the USSR and the USA delegations was held here today at the negotiations on limiting nuclear arms in Europe.

U.S. STANDS AT START, INF TALKS 'UNREALISTIC'

LD082236 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 2000 GMT 8 Nov 82

[Mikhail Vasilyev commentary]

[Text] At either strategic arms limitation and reduction talks or the talks to limit nuclear arms in Europe there has been no progress, although the Geneva negotiations have already lasted for a long time. This is not the fault of the Soviet Union. There has been no headway at the talks despite the wishes and actions of the Soviet Union.

Suppose we discuss positions held by each side. The Soviet Union is pressing for basic reduction and limitation of strategic arms. Understandably, if agreements are to be reached, the principle of parity and equal security must be observed by both sides. Instead of serving as a smokescreen for stepping up the arms race and upsetting the parity, negotiations must be honest and businesslike. These are principled conditions for successful talks. The Soviet Union suggested that as soon as the talks got under way, both sides freeze strategic weapons quantitatively and limit to the maximum the modernization of these weapons.

Naturally, this would have made for easier talks and for reaching an agreement on strategic arms reduction. But under all sorts of pretexts the American side declined the proposal, even though many congressmen, to say nothing of the U.S. public, spoke for freezing nuclear arms.

True, officials in Washington agree that strategic weapons must be reduced. But they mean a reduction in ground-based ballistic missiles, which are the backbone of the Soviet Union's strategic potential. What about the other strategic arms -- the missiles carried by submarines and the strategic bombers and the cruise missiles? What about all this? Well, the United States has an edge in these strategic arms and doesn't want to negotiate them or reach agreements on them. Can you call such an approach serious?

If the talks are to be productive, all strategic weapons must be considered as one whole. Now what is the situation at the talks to limit medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe? The Soviet Union has spoken time and again for ridding Europe of nuclear arms, both medium-range and tactical. In Geneva it said it was ready for a partial solution of the problem, namely coming to terms on repudiating all medium-range nuclear weapons -- those based on land and water and in the air and targeted on Europe. The Soviet Union suggests the two sides reduce these weapons gradually and substantially so as in 5 years since an agreement is reached, the Soviet Union and NATO possess 300 units of these arms each. What is more, this country has already reduced a large number of medium-range missiles unilaterally in order to help make the talks a success. It stated officially that no medium-range missiles will be deployed to reach West European nations.

In an interview with the Soviet national daily PRAVDA, Defense Minister Dmitriy Ustinov has said that in Geneva the Soviet Union submitted a proposal that provides for establishing a vast zone in Europe to reduce and limit nuclear arms from the Arctic to Africa, and from the middle of the Atlantic to the Ural Mountains. All medium-range nuclear weapons, both missiles and aircraft, would be reduced, and the deployment of new-type nuclear arms -- like American Pershing II and cruise missiles -- would be banned. So you see, the Soviet Union is ready to rid Europe of all nuclear weapons and to bring about a substantial reduction in medium-range weapons on the basis of parity.

But the United States is not ready to do the same, unfortunately. It continues to play the so-called zero option card. Zero option is high sounding but fake -- fake because the Soviet Union has suggested unilaterally eliminating all its medium-range missiles, many of which have been stationed in the European Soviet Union for 20 years. The United States says that on this condition alone it will not deploy its new-generation Pershing II and cruise missiles in Western Europe. At the same time NATO will keep intact its medium-range nuclear weapons and so it will secure a 50 percent edge in the delivery vehicles of medium-range nuclear weapons and almost 100 percent edge in warheads. This is an unrealistic position.

When President Brezhnev recently met with foreign ministers from the Warsaw Treaty countries he pointed out that the Geneva talks were moving ahead with great difficulty, adding that at the root of this was the unwillingness of the United States to reach a just agreement on the principle of parity and equal security.

USSR MBFR HEAD SCORES WEST'S DRAFT TREATY

LD111900 Moscow TASS in English 1810 GMT 11 Nov 82

[Text] Vienna November 11 TASS -- Head of the USSR's delegation, Ambassador Valerian Mikhaylov, made a speech at today's plenary meeting at the negotiations on mutual reduction of troops and armaments in Central Europe. He criticized the draft treaty, tabled by the West, as being at variance with the principle of reciprocity and undiminished security of any of the parties. This was reported at a press conference by representative of the Soviet delegation.

Resorting to all sorts of far-fetched pretexts, the ambassador said, the West claims that the Warsaw Treaty member-states should reduce their troops in Central Europe by 260,000 while the NATO countries -- by no more but 90,000 men.

Socialist countries, according to the Western draft treaty, would withdraw troops by whole divisions whereas NATO -- by units, elements or even separate servicemen. The North-Atlantic bloc seeks to consolidate its present-day superiority in the airforce personnel, refusing to put a ceiling level on it. Western participants seek to preserve the freedom of hands also in the build-up of armaments in order to disrupt the obtaining equilibrium of forces in Central Europe. It is exactly for that reason -- contrary to the accord, earlier reached to that effect -- they seek removal in general from the agenda of the negotiations of the question of reduction of armaments.

The West refuses from "freezing" the strength of the armed forces of those states which in the first do not participate in reductions and, finally, the Western draft sets the aim of spreading some measures of verification to all Warsaw Treaty member-countries, while excluding the territories of the United States, Canada, Britain, Norway, Denmark and other NATO countries from the sphere of action of such measures.

As different from Western proposals, stressed the Soviet representative, the draft agreement submitted by the socialist countries is wholly and entirely based on strict observance of the principle of reciprocity and parity of obligations. Envisaging considerable reduction of troops, of not less than 170,000 men, the draft agreement holds that all direct parties will make approximately proportional contributions to these reductions. The draft contains clearcut obligations of the sides on reduction of armaments, on limitation of the airforce personnel. The document of the socialist countries ensures reliability and continuity of the process of reduction of the level of military confrontation on the European Continent. The constructive approach of Western participants to the draft agreement of socialist countries would open the way to attaining an accord, said Valerian Mikhaylov.

U.S. PUBLICATION REPORTS MISSILE UPGRADE PLAN

LD111518 Moscow TASS in English 1130 GMT 11 Nov 82

[Text] New York November 11 TASS -- The American military are working out large-scale plans for the modernization of existing and the development of new nuclear-missile systems. The AVIATION WEEK & SPACE TECHNOLOGY, a weekly close to the Pentagon, reports that the United States Air Force is going to launch a new programme for the building of cruise missiles with the use of Stealth technology which would enable them unobserved to penetrate the anti-missile and anti-aircraft defence of the enemy. The total expenditures for these purchases will be some 6,000 million dollars. At the same time, the weekly points out, the Pentagon plans substantially to improve the tactical and technical data of all cruise missiles with nuclear warheads now in use.

The weekly next says that the United States Defence Department is also going to begin developing missile systems for the defence of intercontinental MX ballistic missiles. Its main components will be the Spartan and Sprint missiles with nuclear warheads. In all, this programme envisages the deployment of some 100 units of this type of nuclear weapon. According to the AVIATION WEEK & SPACE TECHNOLOGY, implementation of this latest dangerous Pentagon plan will cost the American taxpayers at least 12,000 million dollars.

RESUMPTION OF THE CSCE IN MADRID ASSESSED

'Unofficial' Meeting Held

LD101322 Moscow TASS in English 1251 GMT 10 Nov 82

[Text] Madrid November 10 TASS -- An unofficial meeting of the heads of delegations took place at the Madrid meeting of states, participants in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, here today.

The editorial group drafting the final document of the meeting began working on the same day.

Kornilov Commentary

LD112114 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0545 GMT 11 Nov 82

["Topical Problems of International Life" program presented by TASS political observer Yuriy Kornilov; date and place not given -- recorded]

[Text] Hello, comrades: The resumption in Madrid of the meeting of representatives of member states of the European Security and Cooperation Conference is currently attracting the close attention of the broadest European -- and not only European -- public and press. This is natural; this is in order. After all, what is at issue in Madrid is the future of Europe -- its tomorrow. Will this day be marked by the broadening and strengthening of the beneficial process of detente, or does our continent await the further intensification of a military confrontation fraught with the most serious dangers?

If one takes into account that the state of affairs in Europe is determined to a vast extent by the situation in the world as a whole, it is more than obvious that the importance of the problems being discussed in Madrid is indeed difficult to overestimate.

The Soviet Union -- and this is its principled and not an opportunistic position -- is profoundly convinced of the exceptional importance of the cause of peace in Europe -- and not only in Europe -- and of the process started in Helsinki.

As the 26th CPSU Congress stressed, this process is to be continuous and any form of talks, multilateral or bilateral, should be used for solving the problems worrying the European peoples.

It is precisely this principled position which determines the practical lines of socialist foreign policy. This policy is aimed at achieving progress in such fundamental international problems as the limitation of nuclear armaments in Europe and the reduction of armed forces and arms in Central Europe.

In a broader plane the complex of large-scale constructive initiatives, encompassing all major aspects for curbing the arms race, is designed to serve the cause of detente and the elimination of the threat of a nuclear catastrophe. The historic significance of our country's commitment not to be the first to use nuclear weapons is designed to serve this aim. The same principled position determines the line of the Soviet Union, as well as of our friends and allies, aimed at the soonest possible completion of the Madrid forum and the adoption of a meaningful and balanced final document. This document would reaffirm the firm obligation of the member states to observe and fulfill all the principles and provisions of the Helsinki Final Act, and would include an agreement on their further implementation. Adoption by the Madrid meeting of a decision to convene a conference within the all-European framework on confidence-building measures, security and disarmament in Europe as well as agreement on its mandate, must have special significance. By contributing to the working out of specific measures in this sphere, such a decision would be a substantial step in the development of detente and the strengthening of security on the continent.

This principled position is meeting with a lively response among the peaceloving states of Europe. A convincing confirmation of this is the fact, that by joint efforts, a substantial rapprochement of the points of view regarding those sections of the Final Act has already been achieved at the Madrid forum.

Back in December 1981, the group of neutral and nonaligned states in Madrid put forward a draft Final Document which, in the view of the majority of the participants, would be an acceptable basis for a positive conclusion of the forum. Today only one thing is required for this forum to be crowned with success: The political will of all its participants, their realism, their constructive approach and their true striving to make a contribution to the cause of the materialization of detente. Such is the clearly expressed will of the majority of the participants in the Madrid forum. However, those circles of the United States and the NATO bloc which stake not on the preservation and strengthening of peace but on whipping up tension, have built their political strategy and tactics on different calculations. Already these circles regard Europe as a potential theater of military actions and as a bridgehead for future long, drawnout, limited, warning and other nuclear wars.

While the people from European states are even more resolutely demanding that the arms race be halted and Europe be delivered from the nuclear missile threat, Washington is stubbornly continuing its line toward accelerating the material preparations for war. A monstrous doctrine is being proclaimed which justifies the admissibility of nuclear wars. Claims to world hegemony are based on a policy of an unrestrained arms race. More and more new kinds and systems of mass destruction weapons intended for deployment on land, at sea and in the atmosphere -- and now also in space -- are being created. Gigantic funds, amounting no longer to "billions" but to "trillions" of dollars, are being spent on these aims. Military appropriations for the 1983 fiscal year rose in the United States to such an extent that each hour no less than \$30,130,000 will be spent on militaristic aims.

Behind all this is the adventurist and, let us say outright, hopeless striving of the most aggressive circles of imperialism -- first of all of American imperialism -- to achieve at any price a social revanche, a return to lost positions in the international arena.

One of the important questions which has so far not been agreed upon in Madrid concerns the parameters of the zone of application of confidence-building measures. As is known, the Soviet Union, showing good will, stated its readiness to extend confidence-building measures to the entire European part of its territory, on the condition of course, of a corresponding step on the part of the Western states. Such a solution to the question would maintain the balance of strategic interests, reflected in the Final Act, and would undoubtedly contribute to the strengthening of detente and disarmament. How does the United States respond? It has not only not responded to the Soviet initiative, but it is trying to achieve unilateral expansion of the zone of confidence-building measures at the expense of Soviet territory. Such an approach meets, of course, Washington's global political strategy aimed at achieving unilateral advantages by any means. But what has it in common, one asks, with the basic principle of equality and mutual security, without whose strict observance it is altogether impossible to count on the success of any bilateral or multilateral talks on removing the threat of war.

The spirit and letter of the Helsinki Accords are also strikingly contradicted by the unceasing attempts of certain circles in the United States -- which are downright possessed by anti-communism -- to rudely interfere in the affairs of sovereign states, primarily socialist ones. Now the White House, clearly forgetting that these states are not Texas, California or any sort of banana republic under U.S. guardianship, hurls threats at socialist Poland, trying to dictate a line of conduct to its government and Sejm.

Now the U.S. State Department convenes some sort of pseudo-scientific assemblage which calls itself a conference on questions of the democratization of communist countries. The participants of which -- making themselves out to be such defenders of democracy without any foundations -- slander socialism and try to teach others how to order their domestic and foreign policy. Following Washington's example, the NATO ringleaders now start to pipe the same tune. Clearly the initiators of the antisocialist campaign unleashed in the West world like to use the Madrid conference as well for inflating this campaign, although such a provocative venture not only directly contradicts the principles of inter-relations among states as proclaimed by the Helsinki Final Act, but blatantly violates them. And, of course, the campaign has nothing whatsoever in common with the content of the work, nature and aims of the Madrid forum. One can add that the Washington strategists, with a stubbornness worthy of better application, are trying, despite the Helsinki clauses, to undermine or at least to complicate as much as possible the normal, mutually advantageous commercial and economic relations between the states of East and West of Europe.

The question then naturally arises as to how far the U.S. leaders are taking seriously the continuation of the pan-European process stated in Helsinki. The times when the imperialists could control world affairs at their own discretion have passed, passed forever. As Georges Marchais, general secretary of the French Communist Party, recently stressed quite rightly, imperialism can no longer act as it wants and dictate its conditions everywhere and in any circumstances. The more aggressive, the more naked are the Washington methods of policy by force, the more resolute is the rebuff which these methods are meeting on the part of those who cherish the ideals of peace, good-neighborliness and cooperation.

The adventurism, crudeness and open selfishness of American policy is causing growing indignation in many countries, including among the allies of the United States. In this connection, one can say with all justification that there is indeed something profoundly symbolic in the fact that the Madrid forum met immediately after enormous masses of people on various continents of the world took part in the week of action for disarmament, held by the decision of the Special Session of the UN General Assembly on Disarmament. In our country 50,000,000 people took part in the events of the week, under the slogans "Peace for the World" and "No to Nuclear Catastrophe", while 12,000,000 people put their signatures to an appeal to defend peace sent to the UN. During this week the peoples of various countries once again showed with all strength their inexorable will for the consolidation of peace and their resolute demand to defend peace. This was also addressed, of course, to the participants in the Madrid forum who had embarked on a discussion of the major problems of European and, therefore, worldwide detente.

Yes, the two lines, the two diametrically opposed political concepts, are coming out distinctly, very distinctly now. The international public hopes and believes that the will for peace, for sober-mindedness and for realism will gain the upper hand in Madrid over attempts to emasculate the Helsinki Final Act, to put it on the shelf. As for the Soviet Union, our friends and allies, they are fully determined to do everything they can -- and this was stressed quite positively again at the session of the Committee of Foreign Ministers of Member-States of the Warsaw Treaty Organization held in Moscow on 21 and 22 October -- to make the Madrid meeting a notable and fruitful stage on the path of consolidating peace, good-neighborliness and cooperation in our common home, whose name is Europe, despite the maneuvers of the enemies of detente.

Vasilyev Comments

PM111125 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Nov 82 p 5

[Article by G. Vasilyev: "Reason Dictates"]

[Text] On 9 November the meeting of representatives of the state which took part in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe resumes in Madrid's Palace of Congresses.

It is being held to fulfill one of the points of the Final Act signed on 1 August 1975 in Helsinki by the leaders of 33 European states, the United States and Canada. This point provided for the convening of such meetings with a view to continuing the multilateral process initiated by the all-European conference and aimed at improving the mutual understanding between states, strengthening security and cooperation on our continent, and consolidating the cause of detente.

The Madrid meeting began 2 years ago -- on 11 November 1980. The Soviet Union and the other socialist states have patiently striven to ensure that the meeting makes a positive contribution to the reduction of the threat of war and to the development of equitable mutually advantageous relations between countries. The neutral and nonaligned European countries have stated their constructive position. However, another line has also emerged in Madrid. The most reactionary imperialist circles, which have steered a course toward the arms race and confrontation, tried to use the meeting for goals alien to its mandate and to block detente.

Because of obstruction, primarily from the United States, the meeting was not successfully completed this spring with the adoption of businesslike decisions. A recess in its work was announced.

In the past few days and weeks, the Western press has been publishing many items devoted to the work which is being resumed in the Spanish capital. "The West European countries," Britain's THE DAILY TELEGRAPH writes, "are seeking to reach agreement in Madrid to preserve the process initiated in Helsinki, and they believe the USSR wants this too." The West German DDP agency reports that FRG Foreign Minister H.D. Genscher, speaking in Bonn, stressed his government's interest in the successful completion of the Madrid meeting which, he said, "should contain in its final document a precise mandate for holding a European conference on disarmament questions." "With regard to the East European states," Genscher noted, "we will continue the policy of dialogue, not confrontation." Sweden is expressing a positive attitude toward the idea of holding an all-European conference on confidence-building measures and disarmament.

These and many other reports attest that despite the "cold winds" blowing from across the ocean, broad political circles in the West understand the vital importance of detente for Europe and the whole world. It emerges from the Western press reports that forces which would like to use the Madrid meeting as a rostrum for propagandist exercises or even as a weapon of psychological warfare are also continuing to operate. They intend to prevent agreement being reached at the meeting by any means. They need to prove, at all costs, that detente has reached an impasse and the policy of equitable cooperation has no prospects.

The vital interests of the peoples of Europe and the whole world demand that the timeserving and shortsighted calculations of the apologists of a "policy of strength," of interference in other countries' internal affairs and of diktat should be rejected and that a sense of reason and realism should prevail.

There is no need to speak in detail about how dangerous are the attempts which are being made, counter to all postwar experience, aimed at achieving military superiority and at breaking up the prevailing structure of mutually advantageous political, economic and other relations between states with different social systems. The states' main concern today should not be to prepare conditions for "success" in nuclear war but to make nuclear war impossible. For the preservation of peace is increasingly becoming a condition for the continuation of life itself on earth.

People realize this. This is borne out by the enormous scope of the antiwar, antinuclear movement which has gripped Europe, and become an important factor of political life in the United States itself.

The foreign policy of the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries serves to defend peace and avert from mankind the threat of a nuclear catastrophe. The USSR's unilaterally adopted undertaking to renounce first use of nuclear weapons is a decision of historic significance. It places a very important milestone on the path which the peoples have to traverse on their way toward lasting, reliable security. The decisions adopted at the recent session of the Committee of Foreign Ministers of the Warsaw Pact states, including their appeal to NATO not to extend the functions of the two military-political alliances to new regions -- Asia, Africa and Latin America -- met with a broad response.

The peoples expect the Madrid meeting to make a real contribution to the improvement of the political climate in Europe. "As for the Soviet Union," L.I. Brezhnev said on 21 October in the Kremlin, "it firmly advocates that the all-European process initiated by the Helsinki conference should not only be preserved but should be continued and gain strength. For this it is particularly important that the Madrid meeting should culminate in positive results, and primarily that a decision should be taken on the question of convening a conference on confidence-building measures and disarmament in Europe."

As was noted 7 years ago in Helsinki after the signing of the Final Act, there were no victors or vanquished, winners or losers at the conference. It was a victory for reason. All those cherish peace and security on our planet gained. The peoples hope that this example will be followed by the Madrid meeting and that the interests of developing cooperation among states will be put foremost at it.

U.S., ALLIES DISCUSS LIFTING PIPELINE SANCTIONS

LD102210 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1545 GMT 10 Nov 82

[From "The World Today" program]

[Text] Reports have appeared in the American press that the United States and its Western allies are on the point of reaching an agreement on lifting U.S. sanctions against companies taking part in the construction of the gas pipeline from Siberia to Western Europe.

According to the WALL STREET JOURNAL, President Reagan is prepared to abandon sanctions if the allies approve the American plans for cutting trade with the Soviet Union. The Japanese paper NIHON KEIZAI has reported that the U.S. Government suggested that Japan and the West European countries should set up a second COCOM -- that is the abbreviation for the Coordinating Committee for Controlling the Export of Strategic Goods to the Socialist Countries. For quite a lengthy period that organization, which was created during the cold war, went largely unnoticed. However, the Reagan administration tried to breathe new life into it, demanding the observation of tough restrictions in trade with the socialist countries. Now, all the indications are that Washington is trying to impose an agreement on its partners banning the export to the countries of socialism of any modern technology. This is an attempt to impose a trade war between East and West. These actions, however, are meeting with the natural dissatisfaction of the countries of Europe and Japan which have an interest in developing mutually advantageous trade relations, especially now, when the economy of the Western world is going through a deep recession.

Despite the unprecedented pressure from Washington, the West European capitals have refused to join in the discriminatory measures against the Soviet Union. Now, the Americans are again trying to push them through but this time served up with a different dressing. Since the present proposals have been put forward in exchange for promises to relax sanctions, Japan and the West Europeans agreed to discuss the matter. But what change is there if, after lifting the current discriminatory measures, fresh restrictions in trade are introduced?

REPORT SUMMARIZES REAGAN PRESS CONFERENCE

LD121026 Moscow World Service in English 0700 GMT 12 Nov 82

[Text] President Reagan has held a press conference in Washington focusing mostly on international problems. He again turned down the idea of freezing nuclear arsenals, backed in a recent referendum in a number of states. The President ruled out the possibility of any American sanctions against Israel, continuing the construction of militarized settlements on occupied Arab territories in violation of United Nations resolutions. He made it clear that American Marines would remain in Lebanon for an indefinite period. Answering questions about the economic situation, President Reagan admitted that unemployment was on the rise, but he was reluctant to predict when it would start decreasing.

'REAGANOMICS,' ARMS RACE WORSEN U.S. ECONOMY

LD102248 Moscow TASS in English 1756 GMT 10 Nov 82

["Militarisation Undermines the Economy" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow November 10 TASS -- TASS news analyst Vladimir Vashedchenko writes:

Reports from the economic fronts in the United States are becoming more alarming with every passing day, prompting U.S. economists to compare the current situation with the one on the threshold of the Great Depression of the 1930's.

Demand for industrial raw materials continues to dwindle as does the number of newly awarded orders, the national association of purchasing management noted in a just-published report. The combined economic activity index -- based on the five key economic indicators, including the volume of new orders, the rate of production growth, the rate of employment, the volume of wholesale trade, and the amount of commodity reserves -- last October remained at a "crisis" level of 37.7 per cent. Industry was running at a mere 69.1 per cent of capacity, the lowest registered point for the past seven years.

The rate of unemployment continues to climb, reaching as high as 10.4 per cent last October -- the highest level for the past 42 years. The United States today has 11.6 million registered jobless. But the official figures on unemployment do not include the 1.6 million Americans who have despaired of finding any job and stopped coming to register at employment bureaus and another 6.6 million people who were only able to find employment on a part-time basis. Taking these two major groups into account, the true rate of unemployment now exceeds 17 per cent and is nearing the all-time high of 25 per cent recorded at the height of the Great Depression in 1933. Even today, some categories of the population find it no better than in worst times of the 1930's. The rate of unemployment among Black Americans is a high 20.2 per cent, while that among American young people 24 per cent and that among Black youth 46.7 per cent.

More than 18,000 U.S. companies have gone bankrupt in 1982. The year's total is predicted to be near the "record" established in 1932, when 31,822 American companies went to the wall. This year's bankrupts include over 200 banks and savings and lending companies.

Added together, these facts provide U.S. economists with enough ground for describing the state of the country's economy today as "the great stagnation". None of them expects any change for the better. On the contrary, most tend to think that the situation will only aggravate in the foreseeable future.

The worsening of the U.S. economic difficulties is a direct result of "Reaganomics" and the insane arms race. It has been proved by facts that the colossal military expenditure is sapping the economy and is ultimately leading to reduced employment.

Under the burden of the military spending, capital investments in civilian industries went down and there have been delays in the modernisation of factories and the introduction of new machinery, which has made U.S. manufactures much less competitive and seriously weakened U.S. positions on world markets. Losing to their rivals in the struggle for markets, the United States has to curtail production, closing down factories and dismissing hundreds of thousands of workers. This is the price paid for the policy of militarisation. To most of the Americans this policy has spelled only greatly impaired living standards and more suffering and hardships.

IZVESTIYA CRITICIZES U.S. ANTI-SOVIET CRUSADE

PM101651 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 3 Nov 82 Morning Edition p 5

[Article by V. Kassis under the rubric "On a Topical Theme": "Cold War Recidivists"]

[Text] In virtually all his recent speeches, and they are increasing in number with every passing day, the U.S. President has been trying to take the credit for certain mythical victories on the "economic transformations" front. And this is uttered with unfailing enthusiasm against the background of the continuing, extremely profound economic recession with which every schoolboy in the United States is familiar.

What object is the White House incumbent pursuing with these propaganda speeches? They conceal a futile attempt to prove to the taxpayer certain "advantages" and "virtues" of the bourgeois system and at the same time the strength of the administration in power.

At the same time, with stories about "international terrorism" and the Soviet Union's involvement in it, the Washington administration is seeking to discredit the national liberation movement and the freedom-loving peoples' struggle for their lawful rights. To cap it all, a call has been heard from the banks of the Potomac for the initiation of an antisocialist "crusade."

Of course, all these aspects of Washington's course are being poured out every day in a torrent of falsifications and acts of incitement by the ideological subversion centers of the United States and the NATO countries into the air and onto the pages of newspapers. And a characteristic feature of present-day bourgeois propaganda is the fact that many Washington administration officials have joined in the broad campaign of lies and slander.

We are talking, in particular, about the "conference" held in Washington quite recently under the auspices and with the direct participation of high-ranking State Department officials. This rally was attended by about 80 "specialist Sovietologists" from various institutes and organizations of a promilitarist inclination, representatives of government and other propagandist departments -- the USIA, the Board for International Broadcasting, the reactionary AFL-CIO labor union association, and radio saboteurs from Munich's Radio Liberty and Radio Free Europe (RL-RFE). Several renegades exiled from the USSR and other socialist countries were also specially invited. Shultz himself and his deputy, Eagleberger, addressed the conference on behalf of and on instructions from the State Department.

Naturally, all the speakers blew the same trumpet, using a "gentlemanly" selection of cliches about the "Soviet military threat," "international terrorism" and "the hand of Moscow." Those present were intimidated by the bogey of "Soviet expansionism" and were summoned to a "crusade" against socialism. According to Eagleberger, the West intends to activate "the dissemination of the ideas of democracy in the ideological war." Behind all this, Washington's desire to step up its subversive actions against the socialist states obviously can be discerned.

Casting an affectionate and very promising glance at the renegades sitting in the auditorium, the speaker noted that the U.S. President himself intends to "rely on them" in this campaign and also to rely on the "Sovietologists" from institutes and foundations like the extreme rightwing Heritage Foundation or the U.S. Security Council where the "coalition for peace through strength," notorious for its aggressiveness, was born, and so forth.

Well, Washington has decided to install the CIA and its subordinate RL-RFE as the "wild horse" in this team of ideological saboteurs. These radio voices, it transpires, will receive a further \$44 million for the mounting propagandist offensive as a reinforcement and for their more "effective, vigorous and aggressive activity."

C. Wick, the present USIA chief and a close friend of Reagan's, once remarked in a talk with his subordinates: "You and I are, as it were, waging a war." The meaning of this expression comes down to abandoning any prejudices and conducting anti-Soviet propaganda in the spirit of the cold war. To all appearances C. Wick and his entire "psychological warfare" team have also abandoned any concern for their own reputation and have totally forgotten that there is such a thing as common sense. This position will not bring the desired dividends to the organizers and inspirers of this campaign. It is also directed against the national interests of the U.S. people. That is an unarguable and obvious fact.

COLUMBIA SHUTTLE LAUNCHING, MISSION DESCRIBED

LD111726 Moscow TASS in English 1549 GMT 11 Nov 82

[Text] New York November 11 TASS -- TASS correspondent Anatoliy Lazarev reports:

The space shuttle Columbia, a multi-mission spacecraft, carrying a four-man crew consisting of American astronauts Vance Brand, Robert Overmyer, Joseph Allen and William Lenoir, was launched today from the Canaveral Cape, Florida.

The flight will last a little over five days. Two commercial communication satellites are planned to be launched from a near-earth orbit. Work in outer space of Joseph Allen and William Lenoir is intended.

Commenting on the launching of the Columbia shuttle, local observers draw attention to the fact that communication satellites belonging to private companies (a Canadian and a U.S. one) will be put into orbit. Director of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) James Abrahamson admitted in an interview to the ABC television company that this is done for the sake of getting profits. This is obviously an attempt to remedy the lopsidedness in the NASA budget, which is connected with the implementation of the Pentagon's costly programmes.

Though the fifth launching, as distinct from the fourth, does not envisage the implementation of the Pentagon's programmes, it is no secret that the main purpose of multi-mission shuttles is the military one. The U.S. press wrote about this many times. According to the ASSOCIATED PRESS, about 100 launchings on the Pentagon's assignments will be carried out in ten years ahead. THE NEW YORK TIMES is of the opinion that the use of spacecraft of the Shuttle series is a vitally important element in the space policy of the Reagan administration. The Pentagon, specifically, intends to spend nearly eleven billion dollars in connection with the Shuttle Programme before 1987. THE DAILY WORLD aptly described the launching of the Columbia shuttle as the first working launching of a military spacecraft into a near-earth orbit.

USSR-PRC BORDER TRADE TALKS CONCLUDED

LD101442 Moscow TASS in English 1411 GMT 10 Nov 82

[Text] Moscow November 10 TASS -- The Soviet-Chinese talks on border trade between the all-union foreign trade association Dalintorg and a commercial delegation of the Heilongjiang province (the PRC) were concluded in Khabarovsk, the Far East. Mutual interest in the development of commercial cooperation of borderline regions has been confirmed during the talks and a protocol to this effect has been signed.

MOSCOW REAFFIRMS USSR NOT THREAT TO PRC

OW120615 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1600 GMT 10 Nov 82

[(Kalin) commentary]

[Text] Provocative activities continue in the West with regard to the future of Soviet-Chinese relations. The motive behind statements of many newspapers, periodicals and official and unofficial quarters is that the West must take all possible steps to prevent a rapprochement between Moscow and Beijing. One proof of this is a statement by the world-famous Kissinger, the capable apologist for the U.S. military and industrial establishments, published in the French journal POLITIQUE INTERNATIONALE. He did not conceal his view that the United States wishes confrontation, and not normalization of relations, between the Soviet Union and China. Station observer (Kalin) points out:

Kissinger is not the only one who has recently made such provocative statements. For example, former U.S. President Nixon, dwelling on prospects of Soviet-Chinese relations, called for efforts to make China become a noncommunist country as much as possible. Another former U.S. president, Ford, also stressed that it was imperative to make vigorous efforts to pull China to the West. THE WASHINGTON POST openly wrote that improvement of relations between the Soviet Union and China, feared by U.S. strategists, might become a reality. Therefore, it called on the Reagan administration to do its utmost to prevent Soviet-Chinese cooperation. Enemies of peace and socialism have concocted the Soviet threat to scare people and have spread rumors about the Soviet threat to China. Those who have aggravated international tensions and intensified the arms race are especially frenzied in spreading such rumors.

Facts have completely refuted the calumnies made by the enemies of socialism. The Soviet Union has never threatened China and is not threatening it now. The Soviet Union has never regarded deteriorating Soviet-Chinese relations as a normal phenomenon. Our stand toward China is consistent, which is a principled class stand out of a genuine concern for peace and the well-being of people in all countries. The Soviet Union has long maintained that the normalization of Soviet-Chinese relations is an urgent task. It is in keeping with the fundamental interests of the people of the two countries and the interests of peace and socialism.

Comrade Brezhnev, in a speech he made in Baku in September, stressed: We hold that it is extremely important to normalize and gradually improve relations between the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China on a sensible basis of mutual respect and mutual benefit.

Soviet party and state leaders have also pointed out: We have maintained friendly relations and cooperation with a number of Asian countries. As a complement to this, the improvement of Soviet-Chinese relations will be a good contribution to strengthening the cause of peace and stability in Asia and the world as a whole.

PRAVDA EDITORIAL ARTICLE ON U.S. F-16'S IN JAPAN

LD102208 Moscow TASS in English 2200 GMT 10 Nov 82

[Quotation marks as received]

["Editorial in the PRAVDA -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow November 11 TASS -- "The designs and practical acts on the part of the USA and Japan to emplace U.S. offensive weapons on the Island of Honshu, naturally, cannot be ignored by the Soviet Union, since they directly affect the interests of its security in the far east", PRAVDA writes today.

In its editorial article "A Dangerous Step", the newspaper says that "Tokyo's intention to make Japanese territory available for "F-16" fighter-bombers which significantly strengthen the American offensive potential in the Far East, is bound to further sharpen tensions in the region".

This fresh military action, which the U.S. and Japan are trying to justify by invoking a "Soviet military threat", the PRAVDA says, constitutes a specific manifestation of the policy of expanding the U.S. military presence in western Pacific, of further drawing Japan into the Pentagon's aggressive military-strategic designs".

"At present, when the United States engages in broad propaganda of strategic doctrines providing for the possibility of dealing a "first strike", waging a "limited" or "protracted" nuclear war", PRAVDA continues, "there graphically manifests itself the dangerous essence of the American military plans to build-up offensive, including nuclear potential in the Far East.

Washington has already announced its decision to equip with nuclear-warhead cruise missiles the warships of the Seventh U.S. Fleet, which stay permanently in Japan's adjacent waters and regularly call into Japanese ports. Now it has been announced about the coming stationing in Japan of "F-16" fighter-bombers capable of carrying nuclear weapons. Who can guarantee that this will not be followed by an agreement on direct stationing of American nuclear ammunition on Japanese soil?"

PRAVDA stresses that "implementation of the American-Japanese design with respect to the Misawa base poses a serious threat to the cause of peace in the Far East, and above all to the security of Japan itself which the United States is making into a target for a response strike".

"The increasingly active participation of Tokyo in Washington's aggressive plans", the editorial says, "cannot be hidden behind any allegations to the effect that strengthening the offensive potential of the Pentagon on the Japanese isles "meets the interests of strengthening the country's security". In actual fact, however, this is Japan's open "contribution" to the unheard-of arms race unleashed in the United States, to the plans to achieve a U.S. military superiority and to the intentions to impose American diktat on the world.

The question arises: Who is it that Japan intends to "defend" itself against with the use of American offensive weapons? Does the notorious American "nuclear umbrella" in general serve the country's security?

"It is well known that, having committed itself not to resort to the first use of nuclear weapons, PRAVDA further writes, the Soviet Union made an exceptionally important step in preventing a nuclear war. It is also known that the USSR is consistently working for the establishment of goodneighbourly relations, based on reciprocal respect for the sovereignty and equality of the sides, relations with all states, including Japan, its neighbour in the Far East. It is difficult to understand what moral right do some Japanese figures have to speak about "apprehensions" which they allegedly feel because of particular Soviet actions, if they do not want to hear anything about the Soviet proposal to discuss reciprocal apprehensions and concerns and to agree on confidence building measures acceptable to both sides. Another thing is evident: Some quarters deliberately stake on sharpening the Japanese-Soviet relations in order to justify by the hullabaloo about the "Soviet threat" Japan's rearmament."

No matter what role the leaders of the Japanese Government assign to the American military bases in which the most sophisticated means of warfare are being deployed on them, including nuclear warfare, what is doubtless is the fact, the article says, that the weapons will remain in the hands of the Pentagon, not of the Japanese authorities. Thus, it would not be justified to think that the states threatened by those means will not adopt corresponding measures of defence in case of necessity."

"There is no doubt, PRAVDA says in conclusion, that the long term interests of the Soviet and the Japanese peoples, and the cause of peace and security in the Far East would be met not by fanning tensions but a search for ways to strengthen reciprocal trust and to broaden businesslike cooperation."

JOINT U.S.-JAPANESE MANEUVERS BEGIN 10 NOV

LD102314 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 10 Nov 82

[From the Vremya newscast; report from correspondent Tsvetov]

[Text] The first joint maneuvers by Japanese and U.S. land forces began today at the foot of Mount Fujiyama. For 9 days army units of the two countries will work out interaction in repulsing enemy landings and tank attacks. MAINICHI DAILY NEWS draws attention in this connection to the recent keen expansion of Japanese-U.S. military links. This year alone the air forces and navies of the two countries have already held 18 joint exercises in various areas of the Pacific Ocean. In the opinion of the country's democratic force such feverish militaristic preparations can only further whip up tension in the Far East.

Article No 9 of the Constitution states that Japan relinquishes war forever as a means of resolving international disputes and will never in the future establish land, naval and air forces. The Japanese Armed Forces already occupy the eighth position in the world in terms of combat capacity; if the 5-year defense plan being implemented at present is fulfilled, the Self-Defense Forces -- as the army is [word indistinct] called in Japan -- will move up to sixth place.

Retiring Prime Minister Suzuki took part in a military parade as his last important public act. In a speech to the soldiers the prime minister stressed that Japan will continue to increase its military might; that is, the prime minister showed that Japan's agreement to act in the role of Asia's gendarme is preparation for an anticonstitutional deployment of troops abroad on the pretext of so-called defense of sea communications, and that the deployment in Japan of U.S. F-16 bombers, capable of carrying nuclear bombs, is a deliberate and conscious government course.

Further Details

LD102120 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1545 GMT 10 Nov 82

[From "The World Today" program]

[Text] The first joint exercises of the land forces of Japan and the United States began today in Japan at the foot of Mount Fuji.

Officially they are to practice jointly the repelling of an assault landing from the sea. The directors of these maneuvers do not conceal their provocative nature. The Japanese-American units which represent the enemy during the exercises have been demonstratively named the Red Army. Unfortunately this kind of militarist venture is becoming a constant feature in Japan. There was a clear anti-Soviet thrust to the talks which were held the other day in Tokyo by U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger. An accord was reached to deploy U.S. F-16 fighter-bombers on Japanese territory. They have the range to reach Soviet territory. Moreover, they are capable of carrying both conventional and nuclear weapons. A statement made by TASS [as heard] emphasized that we consider this measure as a hostile act posing a direct threat to the security of the Soviet Union. The designs of the Japanese military are drawing protests from

the democratic forces in Japan itself. At the foot of Mount Fuji, where the maneuvers are taking place, in the coming days there will be meetings and demonstrations by Japanese peace champions. They are opposing the dangerous plans of Tokyo and Washington.

ARMY PAPER CONDEMNS B-52 INVOLVEMENT IN JAPAN

PM101649 Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 6 Nov 82 Second Edition p 3

[V. Vinogradov "Military-Political Commentary": "The Shadow of B-52's Over Japan"]

[Text] The latest U.S. and Japanese Air Force exercises have been held off the coast of Honshu Island. Incidentally, such joint militarist air shows by the two countries have recently ceased to be anything out of the ordinary. Suffice it to recall that since fall 1978, when the document "Main Directions of U.S. and Japanese Military Policy" was adopted, laying the foundations for the two countries armed forces holding regular joint maneuvers, the U.S. and Japanese Air Forces have "rehearsed collaboration" more than 40 times.

But now a distinctive feature of these "war games" is the participation by American B-52 strategic bombers, which are not deployed on Japanese territory and are capable, as is known, of carrying nuclear weapons. And lo and behold, American B-52 bombers specially sent in from the Island of Guam were brought in for the exercises off Honshu alongside Japanese Air Force F-4 Phantom fighters. These bombers also took part in the previous joint exercises, held only 2 weeks ago to the west of Kyushu Island. Even then the KYODO agency noted that this was not the first time that Japanese military aircraft had taken to the air alongside B-52's, which are one element in the Pentagon's so-called strategic triad. Here KYODO quoted a Japan Defense Agency spokesman, who stated that Japan's military department intends to extend cooperation between the Japanese Air Force and the American Air Force capable of carrying nuclear weapons, first and foremost B-52 bombers.

This intention on the part of the Japan Defense Agency naturally caused concern in Japan itself. Broad public circles do not want the country to become involved in the American Administration's dangerous plans, which provide for waging a "limited" or even a "protracted" nuclear war. The more so since, as a group of Japanese Communist Party activists have revealed, strategic communications centers have been created at U.S. Air Force bases at Yokota (near Tokyo) and Kadena (on Okinawa), designed, in particular, to give orders to B-52 bombers to make a nuclear strike. Yokota and Kadena, according to the newspaper AKAHATA, are linked with all 13 of the similar centers which the Pentagon has in various parts of the globe.

The creation of strategic communication centers on Japanese territory for servicing American B-52 bombers has quite rightly been assessed by the country's democratic public as effective consent by Japan's ruling circles to participate in Washington's global nuclear strategy. Nor do representatives of Japan's ruling Liberal Democratic Party deny this. Thus Foreign Minister Sakuruchi stated that the creation and functioning of such facilities are "quite natural in view of the existence of the Japanese-American security treaty." It is also noteworthy that when a group of Japanese parliamentarians decided to visit the strategic communications center at Yokota and Kadena and applied to American command headquarters for the appropriate permit, they were refused.

The increasingly frequent flights by American B-52 strategic bombers to the Japanese islands as well as the American military circles' reluctance to permit Japanese parliamentarians to visit U.S. air bases are highly symptomatic. With official Tokyo's knowledge, Washington is turning the Japanese archipelago, step by step, into its own nuclear missile bridgehead targeted against Asian states.

PRAVDA ASSESSES PURPOSE OF WEINBERGER ASIAN TOUR

LD120934 Moscow TASS in English 0650 GMT 12 Nov 82

[Text] Moscow November 12 TASS -- Commenting on the tour by the U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger of a number of Asian and Pacific Ocean countries, PRAVDA writes: "After proclaiming the oil-bearing areas of the Middle East to be 'the sphere of U.S. vital interest', Washington started to build up U.S. military presence on the approach to the Persian Gulf. For this purpose part of the U.S. Seventh Fleet was transferred from the Pacific to the Indian Ocean."

"In this connection Washington came to realise the need to speed up the activities of its partners in the Asian and Pacific Ocean region, with which the U.S. has bilateral or multilateral agreements, i.e. Japan and South Korea, as well as Australia and New Zealand, which, together with the U.S. make up the ANZUS bloc. The Pentagon decided to bring together the links of these blocs and under the guise of knocking together a certain 'Pacific community' to try to add to this group members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) which includes Indonesia, the Philippines, Thailand, Malaysia and Singapore."

PRAVDA points out that during the visits to Singapore, Bangkok and Jakarta, Weinberger advocated the increase of military budgets of the ASEAN countries, pointed out the importance of closer links with the U.S. and stressed that they did not have to fear the growth of the military potential of Japan, which had taken it upon itself to do air and sea patrolling up to the coast of Southeast Asia.

According to the Japanese newspaper YOMIURI SHIMBUN Weinberger's trip clearly revealed the aims of U.S. strategists in the Asian and Pacific Ocean region -- to build up the U.S. military presence there, to press for the expansion of the armed forces of U.S. partners, and to deepen bilateral and multilateral cooperation with them, including holding joint military exercises. However, the ASEAN countries show no enthusiasm to participate in these plans, since they run counter to their national interests, the commentary points out in conclusion.

Kalinin Report

PM111425 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Nov 82 p 5

[Correspondent V. Kalinin report: "Pentagon Tour of Inspection: U.S. Defense Secretary's Trip"]

[Text] Bangkok, 8 Nov -- Singapore, Thailand, Indonesia, Australia, New Zealand -- that is the route for a tour by U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger.

Hardly had Weinberger set foot on Singapore soil when he started intimidating its inhabitants with the "growing Soviet threat." The only salvation from that threat, the visitor from across the ocean argued, is to increase the military spending of the countries located between the Indian and Pacific Oceans while at the same time increasing American military might in that region.

Thailand was promised a further increase in military aid, in particular arms deliveries. The visitor left no doubt that the United States is prepared to interfere in Southeast Asia's affairs at any moment if it considers it necessary from the viewpoint of its own "vital interests."

The secretary's expatiations were given special weight by the ships of the 7th Fleet which anchored off Thailand a few days before Weinberger's visit. The aircraft carrier Midway and 8 more ships brought 7,000 seamen. This is the largest detachment since the withdrawal of American troops from Thailand in 1975.

With soldierly directness, the American envoy expressed Washington's intention of stepping up the creation of a military alliance in the Pacific, involving without fail the participation of the ASEAN "five". Such open pressure caused alarm in Bangkok. A few hours after Weinberger's departure Gen Saiyut Koetphon, commander in chief of Thailand's Armed Forces, called a press conference to explain Bangkok's position.

Thai-American military cooperation, he said, does not mean that Thailand is taking on any commitments. Thailand does not want third countries to regard this cooperation as a provocation against them. "We do not want a return of U.S. troops to Thailand," the commander in chief stated.

DRA UN REPRESENTATIVE CITED ON SE ASIA STABILITY

LD091112 Moscow TASS in English 0820 GMT 9 Nov 82

[Text] New York November 9 TASS -- This is the third consecutive year that the General Assembly considers a very important item, namely the question of peace, stability and cooperation in Southeast Asia, stated M. Farid Zarif, permanent representative of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan to the United Nations. Speaking in the debate at the 37th session of the U.N. General Assembly on the question of peace, stability and cooperation in Southeast Asia, he pointed out:

"After nearly four decades of wars and miseries, the peoples of Southeast Asia seem to be determined to do away with not only the remnants of the past, but also with all the causes which may lead again to the creation of tension and hostilities in that war-torn region of world. If this cannot imply that at the present time, there are no difficulties in the relations between countries of the region, to the contrary, there are a series of questions which require statesmanly responses in order to normalize the relationship among Southeast Asian states". [sentence as received]

We believe that the real threat to the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of the states of the region comes from imperialist and hegemonist sources, the representative of Afghanistan emphasized. After all, it was exactly the colonialist and imperialist powers who turned this region for 37 years into a battlefield which brought about untold destruction, death and devastation to the people and to the land. These were the quarters who used the facilities of some countries of the region to launch their barbaric attacks on the others. These were the forces who divided united countries into pieces and used one against the other. But all the attempts, no matter what quarters they came from, were foiled through the determined struggle of the heroic peoples of the area. Repeated shameful defeats seem not to suffice a change in attitude of those aggressive circles that are still continuing to use new and old tactics to undermine the march of the people of the region towards a peaceful reconstruction of their countries and establishment of friendly relations with their neighbors.

Under those circumstances, the advancement of the cause of peace and stability calls for major and concrete steps on the part of all countries of the region to realize the wishes of all peoples, big or small, to have cordial and mutually beneficial relations with each other. We are happy to note that in pursuit of their principled foreign policy, the Governments of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, Lao People's Democratic Republic and People's Republic of Kampuchea have time and again put forward proposals which could serve as an important basis for the solution of all outstanding issues pertaining to the relations among countries of the region and to the reestablishment of peace, stability and cooperation in Southeast Asia, the representative of Afghanistan stated.

REPORTS ON ATTEMPTED DISORDERS IN POLAND CITED

Polish, Western Press

LD111944 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1545 GMT 11 Nov 82

[From "The World Today" program]

[Text] The Polish press today reports that attempts by the counterrevolutionary underground to provoke disorders in the country on 10 November and to organize strikes were not supported by the working people. Western newspapers also devote articles to Polish affairs. In particular, the Paris L'HUMANITE stresses that at present one can say with certainty that the leaders of Solidarity have lost their links with the masses and are virtually isolated.

TRYBUNA LUDU, Spokesman

LD111934 Moscow TASS in English 1831 GMT 11 Nov 82

[Text] Warsaw November 11 TASS -- The Polish press comments on the abortive attempt of counter-revolutionary underground to organize strikes and large-scale anti-governmental actions in Poland on November 11.

Contrary to the intentions of the anti-socialist opposition that was circulating leaflets with the calls for strikes, contrary to the noisy support for the underground by Western radio stations making broadcasts in Polish, the working class declared for tranquil, normal daily work, the newspaper TRYBUNA LUDU writes today.

Messrs Emigrants and Specialists in Subversion, the newspaper writes, will probably continue their subversive activity. They will probably continue looking for new pretexts and "dates" convenient for them. But what took place yesterday should teach them a lesson and should make them come to their senses.

The Government of the Polish People's Republic uses every means to achieve rapidly normalization in the country and liquidate the crisis, and when necessary it resolutely applies measures for preserving tranquility, security of state and uninterrupted work, TRYBUNA LUDU stresses.

The working class, all the working people of Poland rejected the calls of counter-revolutionary underground for disturbances in the country, a spokesman of the Government of the Polish People's Republic for the press said at a press conference in Warsaw.

He said that calls for strikes and demonstrations in the streets were transmitted more than 100 times in Polish by Free Europe and other Western radio stations. The anti-socialist elements acted in accordance with the "scenarios" that had been worked out beyond the ocean. But the results of the premeditated actions proved to be insignificant. Normal work continued all over the country.

At the assessment of the authorities, the government spokesman said, the events of November 10 attest to utter failure of the plans and hopes of counter-revolution and its foreign masters.

PAP on Strike Response

LD101854 Moscow TASS in English 1836 GMT 10 Nov 82

[Text] Warsaw November 10 TASS -- Today was a normal working day at Poland's factories, PAP news agency says. Reports about good production results are coming to Warsaw from different parts of the country. The miners of the Legnica copper field, the shipbuilders of the Gdansk-based V.I. Lenin ship-yards and the Gdynia-based Polish People's ship-yards, the textile workers of Lodz, the machine-builders of Poznan, and the staffs of other factories were working rhythmically. The attempts of the counter-revolutionary underground to provoke disorders, organize strikes and stage antisocialist demonstrations were not supported by the working people.

In some districts of the country anti-socialist elements, instigated by foreign subversive centres, were able to provoke only insignificant incidents which were cut short by the forces of public order.

IZVESTIYA QUOTES TRYBUNA LUDU ON U.S. SANCTIONS

PM091647 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 Nov 82 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS dispatch: "TRYBUNA LUDU commentary"]

[Text] Warsaw, 4 Nov -- The newspaper TRYBUNA LUDU has published under the heading "R. Reagan's Anti-Polish Decision" a commentary unmasking the real aims of the U.S. President's campaign against People's Poland.

R. Reagan has signed a decision suspending most-favored-nation treatment in trade with Poland. In practice, the newspaper underlines, this means the introduction of particular discriminatory measures in trade relations with Poland, a worsening in the terms for Polish export deliveries to the traditional American market and a reduction in Polish solvency. Reagan has carried out the threat made during a radio speech some days ago. And has done so in extraordinary haste, 5 days before the U.S. congressional elections and not long before the GATT session which will take place in Geneva in November.

This haste sheds further light on the U.S. President's actions. They are directed at distracting the American people's attention from their own constantly worsening domestic problems and demonstrating to the world Washington's great-power ambitions, the newspaper emphasizes.

It is absolutely obvious that at the bottom of the latest sanctions, as of all the other decisions directed against our country, lie purely political motives, TRYBUNA LUDU notes.

Reagan has demonstrated yet again the open and gross U.S. interference in the internal affairs of an independent country. These actions leave no shadow of doubt as to the real intentions of their instigator. They are aimed at worsening the situation in Poland.

At the same time it is referring to the GATT principles and obligations stemming from membership in that organization, Washington is violating these principles, TRYBUNA LUDU continues. The United States is applying everywhere and on an increasingly large scale various trade sanctions and is setting up customs barriers, ceilings and restrictions on the purchase of Polish goods. Recently, having already given up any semblance of "fair play," the U.S. has been trying to stifle Polish exports. It is the Americans who are trying to oust Polish coal from the traditional selling markets. But what resources are there to finance Poland's imports if it is refused credit to buy goods -- credit employed everywhere in international trade -- while exporting, the source of hard currency, is made as difficult as possible? Who, then, is breaking the principles of GATT and other international agreements?

The Polish Government has resolutely rejected the policy of blackmail and pressure. Here it should be recalled that Poland experienced a temporary suspension of the operation of most-favored-nation status in trade once before, during the most difficult years of the cold war. Now President Reagan is introducing into international relations the spirit of the darkest times, now irrevocably past, TRYBUNA LUDU emphasizes in conclusion.

POLAND'S OLSZOWSKI STOPS IN MOSCOW ON WAY TO INDIA

LD101500 Moscow in Polish to Poland 1400 GMT 10 Nov 82

[Text] On 9 November Stefan Olszowski, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and minister of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of Poland, stopped briefly in Moscow on his way to New Delhi. Stefan Olszowski was welcomed and bid farewell by Viktor Maltsev, first deputy minister of foreign affairs of the Soviet Union and by other official personalities including Polish Ambassador in the Soviet Union Stanislaw Kociolek.

USSR DEMANDS RETURN OF HIJACKERS FROM TURKEY

LD120812 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0744 GMT 12 Nov 82

[Text] Moscow, 12 November (TASS) -- The Soviet Government had demanded that the Turkish Government immediately hand over the criminals who hijacked a Soviet aircraft on 7 November.

On that day, three armed bandits carried out an attack on the crew of a Soviet AN-24 passenger aircraft, which was flying on the route Krasnodar-Novorossiysk-Odessa, and forced them to land the plane in the Turkish town of Sinop. In the process, one of the members of the crew and one passenger were wounded by the bandits.

On the following day, 8 November, the plane together with the crew and the passengers returned home.

U.S. MISSILE POLICY RECEIVES SUPPORT IN FRG

U.S., Strauss "Spiritual Affinity"

PM111459 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Nov 82 p 5

[Correspondent Yu. Yakhontov "Rejoined: "Tired of Detente..."

[Text] Bonn, November -- F.J. Strauss, chairman of the Christian Social Union [CSU] and prime minister of Bavaria, has addressed an international conference on questions of strategy organized by the Hans Seidel Foundation, which has close links with his party. This speech clearly showed that detente has really begun to "stick in the craw" of the West German right, whose leader Strauss is. He called on people to act in such a way that "detente could be broken off" (he would be happy to bury it, but he realizes he will not be able to do that), adjuring the West to finally show "firmness and resolve" in response to the "Soviet challenge."

True, the speaker did not say how he would like to fill in the "pauses" between episodes of detente but, knowing him, it is not hard to imagine that. In any event, Strauss came out quite openly in favor of what he called a key year in 1983, when NATO will begin to implement its arms plan -- that is, to deploy new nuclear missile weapons in Western Europe, first and foremost the FRG.

At a time when in most countries' people are frankly indignant at the present American leadership's aggressive great-power policy, the leader of the Bavarian CSU takes satisfaction in applauding Reagan, who has left detente behind and decided that the United States must "once again take on world political responsibility."

The spiritual affinity between the present Washington leaders and those who think the same way in West Germany cannot fail to alarm all who value the achievements of detente.

Woerner U.S. Visit

LD102158 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1545 GMT 10 Nov 82

[From "The World Today" program]

[Text] FRG Defense Minister Woerner is paying a visit to Washington. He was met by Pentagon Chief Weinberger. Woerner also had a talk with U.S. Vice President Bush and Secretary of State Shultz.

According to official reports, mutual problems in U.S.-West German military relations are being discussed during the talks. The main topic was plans for the deployment in the FRG of American medium-range nuclear-missile weapons. Washington put powerful pressure on Woerner, demanding that he confirm his government's commitment to deploy 108 U.S. missiles with nuclear warheads -- Pershing II's in West Germany starting at the end of next year.

From the interview which Woerner granted to journalists, one may conclude that the new FRG Government has agreed to follow the Reagan administration's instructions.

FRG REPORTER ACCUSED OF SPECULATION, SLANDER

LD101746 Moscow TASS in English 1518 GMT 10 Nov 82

["Drewer: Speculator in Currency and Slanderer" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow November 10 TASS -- "Brazenness and tactlessness of a liar", this is how today's IZVESTIYA sums up the conduct of former correspondent of the DPA news agency in Moscow, Franz Drewer, a speculator who made an attempt to present himself as a martyr who "had suffered for human rights".

The newspaper recalls that Franz Drewer was recently detained in the Gorkiy Street in Moscow when he attempted to resell 10,000 FRG marks at an illegal rate. Drewer himself admitted that he had been engaging in currency speculations "for two years" out of his four-year stay in the USSR. He conducted illegal operations with marketeers and former criminals who had been released after serving prison terms. The newspaper points out that Drewer had used the gained Soviet roubles to purchase ancient icons, jewelry, antiques, furs to take them subsequently out of the USSR and, probably, resell in the FRG at a higher cost.

Being caught red-handed, Drewer rushed to the press department of the USSR Foreign Ministry to acknowledge his guilt and stated there that he deeply repented about what he had done, implored that he be pardoned and that sanctions not be used against him.

The article says that the speculator was allowed to leave the Soviet Union and that "West German judiciary bodies were thus given an opportunity to decide themselves the question of making Drewer answer for his actions which, undoubtedly, contradict also the FRG penal code. But for some reason they have not availed themselves of this opportunity."

"Moreover, doubtless, at the bid of obvious ill-wishers who are annoyed by the mutually advantageous development of relations between the FRG and the USSR, Drewer engaged in vicious sallies and rigging of facts," the newspaper writes. He was suddenly presented to the public on the pages of the springer DIE WELT as a martyr "who suffered for human rights." It turns out that in the Gorkiy Street Drewer intended to meet "two of his Moscow acquaintances" who, allegedly, wished to turn over to him the information about "enforced about of political prisoners" in the USSR.

"Drewer's sordid deeds, the farce started by his patrons in the SPRINGER newspaper are so abominable as to cause distaste even of some West German journalists working in Moscow," the article says. "Remarkable is a report of a correspondent of FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU from the Soviet capital. The article in DIE WELT caused surprise. The point is that Drewer did not conceal from colleagues his 'breaches of law'. The version that the correspondent was collecting information about the construction of the gas pipeline 'contradicts his own previous descriptions' of the evening incident in the Gorkiy Street. That version has been fabricated in the editorial office of DIE WELT, the newspaper which is doing everything to cloud relations between the USSR and the FRG, to hamper manyfaceted mutually advantageous ties between the two countries, to cast aspersion on cooperation in the construction of the trunk gas pipeline Siberia-Western Europe."

"It remains to be noted, in conclusion, that for four years many press bodies of the FRG, and hence millions of readers were receiving information about life in the Soviet Union from the speculator-criminal," IZVESTIYA sums up.

ITALY'S SPADOLINI, 'FIVE-PARTY CABINET' RESIGN

LD111732 Moscow TASS in English 1557 GMT 11 Nov 82

[Text] Rome November 11 TASS -- After today's extraordinary meeting of the Council of Ministers it was officially announced here that the five-party cabinet, headed by Republican Senator Giovanni Spadolini, resigns. The immediate reason for this step is the impossibility of settling the conflict between the two leading ministers -- the Minister of Finance Rino Formica (Italian Socialist Party) and Minister of the Treasury Beniamino Andreatta (Christian Democratic Party) about further course of the government's economic policy which has been deadlocked.

The real reasons for the new cabinet crisis in Italy are much deeper. The ruling coalition of the five leading bourgeois political parties proved unable to overcome the acute political, social, economic and financial crisis in Italy. This resulted in further erosion of the living standards of millions of Italian factory and office workers and their families.

ANALYST ASSESSES WALTERS VISIT TO VATICAN

LD110204 Moscow TASS in English 1950 GMT 10 Nov 82

["An American Secret Agent in the Vatican or the God the U.S. Administration Leaders Worship" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow November 10 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Vladimir Goncharov writes:

While in Rome, it is rare for visiting foreigners not to see the Vatican. Some are drawn there by religious sentiment, others by tourist interests and love for works of art which abound in the museums of the Holy See. It is a place which attracts researchers-historians, philosophers, philologists. As regards Vernon Walters, former deputy to the CIA Director, and now an American ambassador at large, his recent visit to the Vatican pursued a different aim.

Quite a curious report to this effect was carried by THE NEW YORK TIMES. According to this knowledgeable newspaper, the above diplomat last week paid a secret (as befit a cloak and dagger knight) visit to the Vatican in order, as the newspaper says, to ask the pope to influence the American Catholic bishops. In what way? It is because in the bishop's message, the very idea of the first use of nuclear weapons is described as unreasonable and amoral, and it is stressed that this would lead to the annihilation of the whole world. This, it turns out, is the crux of the matter; and it was with this mission that Washington dispatched its emissary to exert pressure on the head of the Catholic Church.

This unseemly, one can say scandalous, and this secret mission was undertaken for a quite evident reason: Every day sees a growing momentum of the movement for freezing nuclear arsenals in the United States, for curbing the aggressive militarist circles elaborating now "rapid", now "protracted", but equally monstrous nuclear wars. Besides the trade union, women's, youth and other organizations, religious groups are taking an increasingly active part in this movement that has become a powerful political factor. Participation in the anti-nuclear protest of an inordinately broad circle of U.S. churches is one hallmark of the present anti-war protest in the United States. And it includes not only liberal and traditionally pacifistic churches, like for instance Quakers, but also moderate and even conservative ones. One may say that all the major U.S. churches -- Protestant, Catholic, Orthodox, and even Mormon -- made statements condemning nuclear weapons. The appeal of the bishop of Seattle not to pay 50 percent in federal taxes in protest against the use of these means for military ends brought a wide response. The bishop of the town of Amarillo addressed workers of a plant producing nuclear warheads with an appeal to look for another job that would benefit the interests of peace.

Such examples abound. The National Conference of Catholic Bishops of the USA is taking an active part in the campaign to freeze nuclear weapons.

And what about the leaders of the U.S. Administration? In their statements they miss no opportunity to mention God, to refer to Jesus Christ, pose as exemplary church visitors and ostentaciously launch different religious initiatives. (Thus, for instance, in May of this year, the Administration announced its intention to work for the adoption of an amendment to the U.S. Constitution that would restore obligatory morning prayers for pupils in American schools).

One cannot, however, fail to get the impression that all this is only pious hypocrisy. The fact is that as concerns the Administration's position on really vital matters, like those of war and peace and nuclear weapons. It is, as it is easy to detect, in a clear and sharp contradiction with the positions taken by the overwhelming majority of the religious figures of the United States, and is neither humane, nor Christian.

Yes, a man and a politician is judged above all by his deeds. And the deeds of the present masters of the White House, who are cutting on social programmes in favour of military programmes, in favour of the heavy weights of the military-industrial complex, demonstrate that in actual fact they worship quite a different God -- Mammon -- namely the military-industrial complex which cashes in on the arms race.

PCP CC PLENUM DISCUSSES UPCOMING ELECTIONS

LD101056 Moscow TASS in English 0937 GMT 10 Nov 82

[Text] Lisbon November 10 TASS -- The Central Committee of the Portuguese Communist Party held a plenary session here. The main subject of discussion was preparations for the December 12 local government elections.

It is said in the documents of the plenary session that municipal elections assume great importance in the present political situation. The further development of Portugal depends in many respects on the outcome of these elections. The Communists consider it their main aim to defeat the bloc of the ruling parties, "the Democratic Alliance", and to increase the representation of the left bloc, the Alliance for Popular Unity, which includes the Communist Party, the Portuguese Democratic Movement and the Independents. "The defeat of the ruling alliance," the resolution says, "must lead not only to a change of leaders in municipal councils but also to the resignation of the government and the creation of an effective alternative to the right-wing majority."

It is stressed in the documents of the plenary session that the Socialist Party does not want to and cannot stand up to the right-wing forces. The revision of the Constitution made by the "Democratic Alliance" in collusion with the leadership of the Socialist Party, and the latter's constant concessions to reaction and its commentaries on the latest speech of the president of Portugal, Romalho Eanes, clearly show that the socialists seek pre-term presidential elections and not pre-term parliamentary elections.

The Central Committee of the Portuguese Communist Party on the whole positively assessed the address of the head of state to the nation and stressed his determination to protect democratic legality within the powers granted him by the new text of the Constitution. At the same time the plenary session pointed out that the deterioration of the political, social and economic situation in Portugal calls for an immediate resignation of the government, the dissolution of the Republican Assembly, the establishment of a transitional cabinet and the holding of pre-term parliamentary elections. The emergency situation makes any delay in the adoption of appropriate decisions by the head of state unjustifiable.

The Central Committee of the Portuguese Communist Party urged all the Communists, supporters of the Alliance for Popular Unity and all the Portuguese democrats to mount a broad preparatory campaign for the forthcoming December 12 elections.

The plenary session suggested holding on November 20-21 national days of the Alliance for Popular Unity so as to explain its election program. It must be made clear to the Portuguese people that it is only the communists and their partners in the Alliance for Popular Unity who represent a political force which is consistently defending the interests of the people, democracy and the ideals of the April Revolution of 1974. At present, the Alliance for Popular Unity has a majority in 50 municipal councils accounting for 28 per cent of national territory. There is no doubt that after the December 12 elections this representation will be further increased, the documents of the plenary session say.

SOVIET, FINNISH PARLIAMENTARIANS VISIT A SUCCESS

LD101200 Moscow TASS in English 1124 GMT 10 Nov 82

[Text] Moscow November 10 TASS -- The parliamentarians of the USSR and Finland pointed out with satisfaction that the meeting between Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and President Mauno Koivisto of the Republic of Finland in Moscow in March this year, became a continuation of contacts, which have already become traditional, between the state leaders of the Soviet Union and Finland. This is pointed out in a report on the stay of the Finnish parliament delegation led by Johannes Virolainen, speaker of parliament, in the USSR. The delegation has been in the USSR on an official visit at the invitation of the Supreme Soviet.

Representatives of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the parliamentarians of Finland pointed out with satisfaction that the parliaments of the two countries have made a considerable contribution to the cause of creating an extensive and versatile system of treaties and agreements between the Soviet Union and Finland.

The parliamentarians expressed deep satisfaction with the state of goodneighbourly Soviet-Finnish relations in various fields being built on the firm foundation of the 1948 Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance which serves the strengthening of friendship and mutual understanding between the two countries, the interests of consolidation of peace and security.

The parliamentarians of the USSR and Finland stated that they will continue in every way to promote stronger relations of friendship, goodneighbourliness and mutual trust between the peoples of the Soviet Union and Finland, and actively work in the interests of strengthening peace and international security.

ZHUKOV ON MULTINATIONALS IN FRANCE

PM081605 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 3 November publishes on page 5 under the heading "In The Monopolies' Clutches" a 900-word article by Yuriy Zhukov noting that "the statistics of the internal French market, which is being impudently invaded by the multinational companies, look very bad." Commenting on the inroads made in the French economy by foreign firms and foreign capital Zhukov quotes from an article in the French magazine LE NOUVEL OBSERVATEUR which claims that "advancing the slogan 'Only buy French!' is fraught with the danger of a counteroffensive from France's most powerful partners." He dismisses the magazine's suggestions that French goods should be made more competitive and that alliances should be formed with foreign firms to produce their goods in France. "This advice" he says, "looks really strange -- letting the overseas goat into the French kitchen garden!" "The extended conflict between the West European countries and the United States over the deliveries of gas pipeline equipment to the USSR would seem to have shown convincingly enough how dangerous this practice is," Shukov concludes. "It leads to the point where the West European countries become directly dependent on a capricious power which could at any moment break off the 'free circulation of commodities' by claiming that some proportion of these commodities is manufactured with U.S. participation."

GULF COOPERATION COUNCIL SUMMIT DECLARATION

LD120026 Moscow TASS in English 1742 GMT 11 Nov 82

[Text] Cairo November 11 TASS -- A summit meeting of member countries of the Cooperation Council of Arab Gulf States ended in Bahrain's capital, Manama. The leaders of Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Bahrain, Qatar, the United Arab Emirates and Oman expressed a serious concern in connection with the tense situation in the Middle East resulting from Israel's continued aggression against Arab countries. In the final declaration the participants in the conference confirmed that the main conditions for establishing a just and durable peace in the region are Israel's withdrawal from all occupied Arab lands, liquidation of Israeli militarized settlements, creation of an independent Palestinian state. They declared for immediate and unconditional withdrawal of interventionists' forces from Lebanon's territory. The participants in the conference expressed concern over the continued armed conflict between Iraq and Iran and urged the conflicting sides to stop hostilities immediately.

PLO'S QADDUMI HEADS DELEGATION TO MOSCOW

Arrives 10 Nov

LD102240 Kuwait KUNA in English 1715 GMT 10 Nov 82

[Text] Moscow, Nov 10 (KUNA) -- The chief of the Political Department of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) Faruq Qaddumi, code named Abu al-Lutf, arrived here Wednesday afternoon from Paris to prepare ground for the forthcoming visit to the Soviet Union of PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat.

'Arafat is due to arrive here within the next few days, informed sources here said.

Qaddumi was received on arrival here by Soviet state officials and member of the PLO executive Committee Mahmud 'Abbas, who has been here for the past one week.

Received by Gromyko 11 Nov

LD111852 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1755 GMT 11 Nov 82

[Text] Moscow, 11 Nov (TASS) -- Today Andrey Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of foreign affairs, received a delegation of the PLO consisting of members of the Executive Committee Faruq Qaddumi (leader of the delegation), Mahmud 'Abbas, and Yasir 'Abd Rabbuh, as well as PLO Moscow representative Muhammad ash-Sha'ir.

Participants in the meeting condemned the continuing Israeli aggression in Lebanon, which has the virtual support of the United States, having noted that the crimes of the Israeli aggressors on Lebanese land and the slaughter arranged by them in the Palestinian camps of Sabra and Shatila equal the crimes of Hitlerites in the years of World War II.

In the name of the Soviet leadership Andrey Gromyko expressed the admiration of the Soviet people for the heroism and selflessness of the Palestinians, who are capable of giving a firm rebuff to the Israeli forces, which are armed to the teeth.

As a result Israel did not succeed in achieving its goals. It was unable to destroy the vanguard of the Palestinian people, the PLO. Quite the contrary: the political authority and international prestige of the PLO became even greater.

Both sides confirmed their resolve to try to achieve a just political settlement in the Middle East and to achieve the establishment of durable peace in this region, which is impossible without realizing the lawful national rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including their inalienable right to the creation of their own independent state.

They noted with satisfaction the essentially full concurrence between the USSR's approach to a Middle East settlement and the principles approved by the pan-Arab conference in Fes for such a settlement, inasmuch as they do not differ from the principles which the Soviet Union champions in Middle East affairs. The opportunity opening up as a result of this for coordinated concerted actions between the Arabs and their friends should not be missed.

The most appropriate mechanism for achieving a settlement would be an international conference on the Middle East, in which the PLO -- the sole lawful representative of the Palestine people -- must be an indispensable and equal participant.

Having affirmed their sharp negative attitude toward the policy of separate deals, the sides assessed the recent proposals of the United States as an attempt to close the road leading to a Palestinian state and to exclude the PLO from participation in finding a solution to the Middle East problem.

On behalf of the Palestinian people and of the PLO leadership, Faruq Qaddumi expressed profound gratitude to the Soviet Union for its invariable disinterested assistance to the Palestinians and its support for their just cause.

The conversation was held in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

PYM PRESSURING JORDAN TO ACCEPT REAGAN PLAN

LD110224 Moscow TASS in English 2009 GMT 10 Nov 82

[Text] Moscow November 10 TASS -- TASS commentator Igor Bereznyakovskiy writes:

British Foreign Secretary Francis Pym has arrived on a two-day visit to Amman today. According to THE TIMES of London, he is to discuss with Jordanian leaders the "establishment of an autonomous Palestinian state in confederation with Jordan." According to a FRANCE PRESSE report, Pym is to try to persuade the Arabs that the "Reagan plan" does not run counter to the decisions of the historic Arab meeting in Fes.

To be more specific, what we have at hand is an undisguised attempt to exert pressure on Jordan in order to [words indistinct] participation in negotiations on the establishment of the so-called "administrative autonomy" for the Palestinians which from the very beginning was resolutely rejected by the Arabs, by the Palestinian people itself and its political vanguard -- the PLO, since it is at variance with their basic interest. It will also be recalled that the PLO leaders have repeatedly stated that a federation or a confederation between the Palestinian state and Jordan can be discussed only after the Israeli troops have been evacuated from the occupied Arab lands and the Arab people of Palestine has been able to exercise its lawful right to establish its own independent state.

As regards Pym's intention to seek out "common ground" between the "Reagan initiatives" and the decisions of the Fes meeting, the aim of this manoeuvre is crystal clear: The fact is that the USA, and Great Britain after it, strive to reconcile the irreconcilable, to break the unity reached at the Fes meeting by the Arab states as regards the principles for a Middle East settlement. In actual fact, only a blind person will fail to notice that "the Reagan plan" is totally at variance with the decisions of the Arab states approved and adopted in Fes.

As is known, these decisions provide for the withdrawal of Israeli troops from all the Arab territories occupied in 1967, including east Jerusalem, liquidation of all Israeli settlements in the lands conquered, the establishment of an independent Palestinian state and confirmation of the PLO's status as the sole lawful representative of the Palestinian people.

As regards Reagan's "initiatives", in actual fact they totally disagree with the Fes Programme: The USA does not recognize the right of the Arab people of Palestine to establish its own independent state, reserve for the Zionist aggressor a "right" to annex the occupied Arab lands in violation of the Security Council resolutions and the demands of the world public. The American "initiatives" do not provide for the PLO's recognition as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, and exclude it from the search of a Middle East settlement. And finally they in general leave unsettled the Palestinian question which is the core of the Middle East problem, and torpedo international efforts to achieve a settlement in the region.

Washington's and London's attempts to see the question of establishing an independent Palestinian state superseded by a formula that would not affect Israel's expansionist interests, and the attempt to "build a bridge" between "the Reagan plan" and the revolutions of the Arab Fes meeting aim at dividing Arab unity and galvanizing the Camp David deal, drawing other Arab countries into it.

SEYFUL-MULYUKOV ON U.S. ROLE IN LEBANON

LD102052 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 10 Nov 82

[From the Vremya newscast; special correspondent Farid Seyful-Mulyukov report from Beirut]

[Text] All is quiet at present, but this calm is deceptive. So-called peaceful ships are anchored off the Lebanese coast -- the American 6th Fleet! Today the Yanks are in Beirut itself. The Washington administration presents its Marines as the saviors of the Lebanon. What cynicism! The whole world knows that American phosphorous and cluster bombs and shells destroyed hundreds of houses in Beirut and killed or maimed tens of thousands of people. Year in and year out the U.S. worked toward the disintegration of the sovereign Lebanese state. As early as 1975 a civil war had been provoked in this country in which Lebanese killed Lebanese. And in Washington they were rubbing their hands; Henry Kissinger told his partners in Tel Aviv at the time: The Israeli Army can go on leave during the civil war in Lebanon.

To the United States Lebanon is the window to the Arab world and it is feverishly pushing through this window its Marines, diplomatic emissaries hustling between Beirut and Tel Aviv, and businessmen trying to build up American economic influence in Lebanon. What do the American do-gooders care about the sufferings and privations of the Lebanese people! They, together with the rulers in Tel Aviv are responsible for what has happened. The Washington administration has not stopped the Israeli aggressors who illtreated the country. The Israeli occupiers are still in the Beirut suburbs. And now the quiet American occupation has begun. The independence and sovereignty of Lebanon are still threatened.

PALESTINIANS, LEBANESE STILL RESISTING ISRAELIS

LD111506 Moscow TASS in English 1042 GMT 11 Nov 82

[Text] Beirut November 11 TASS -- Palestinian and Lebanese patriots continue putting up armed resistance to Israeli interventionists. The building of the headquarters of the Israeli military governor was blown up in Tyre, south Lebanon. Scores of interventionists were killed or wounded. An Israeli mechanized patrol was attacked in the town of 'Alayh yesterday. Numerous cases of attacks at Israeli soldiers took place earlier in that town and its vicinities.

Patriots staged a daring operation in the south of Lebanon. In a communique of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine it is reported that 20 Israeli soldiers were killed in that operation.

In a bid to break the resistance the interventionists pounce wholesale repressions on the local population. Searches, roundups arrests are made in occupied areas. Scores of people were arrested in 'Alayh only yesterday.

An extremely tense situation persists in the highland area of Ash-Shuf where Israelis provoke armed clashes between right-wing Christian formations and local Druze population. Many roads have been cut, curfew was imposed by the Israeli military authorities in a number of settlements. The interventionists continue preventing the introduction into Ash-Shuf of Lebanese Army and police units to ensure order and security there.

All the tragic events, taking place in various parts of Lebanon, stem from the presence of the Israeli occupation troops in the country, said prominent politician of Lebanon, former Prime-Minister Sa'ib Salam. Israeli occupationists, he emphasized, now resort to various intrigues and machinations in a bid to further in Lebanon new plans which exceed the framework of the goals, that were pursued by the armed aggression.

General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Lebanese Communist Party Niqula ash-Shawi strongly criticised the U.S. attempts to impel Lebanon's central authorities to enter into direct negotiations with Tel Aviv.

In a statement to the local news agency AS-SAHAFIYAN he emphasised that the main aim of such negotiations was to impose upon the Lebanese people a capitulatory way of settlement, a settlement that would meet exclusively the interests of Tel Aviv.

Niqula ash-Shawi called for cohesion and consolidation of unity of all forces of the country, intensification of the struggle against the Israeli occupation, the struggle for the immediate and full withdrawal of all the aggressor troops, as is demanded by the U.N. Security Council's resolution. He called upon the Arab countries to use oil, capitals and all means, which are at the disposal of the Arabs, to exert pressure upon the United States, which renders unlimited support to Israel.

Israeli Provocations Cited

LD091356 Moscow TASS in English 1146 GMT 9 Nov 82

[Text] Beirut November 9 TASS -- Tension continues in the mountainous Lebanon where the Israeli occupiers still provoke armed clashes between right-wing Christian formations and the local population. As a result of these clashes there were dozens of killed and wounded. The Israeli troops prevent the entry of Lebanese Army and police units into the areas of tension to safeguard security. In this context, local political circles point out that Israel takes advantage of any pretext for aggravating the situation so as to postpone to the maximum the withdrawal of its forces from Lebanon and to plunge the country into the abyss of civil war once again. Walid Junblatt, the chairman of the Progressive Socialist Party of Lebanon, described the situation in mountainous Lebanon as "extremely dangerous."

George Hawi, the secretary general of the Central Committee of the Lebanese Communist Party, said in Beirut that Israel backed by the United States was sowing enmity in the ranks of Lebanese national forces.

In the present situation, the secretary general emphasised the main tasks were to put an end to Israeli occupation, to extend the government's authority to the entire territory of the country, to ensure unity of Lebanon through the destruction of all illegally created enclaves and to guarantee of democratic liberties.

It is reported that Israeli's Premier Begin gave testimony in the commission for the investigation of the massacre in the Palestinian camps and Sabra and Shatila. He clumsily tried to decline the responsibility for this slaughter, declaring that he allegedly "did not know anything about it."

At the same time he reaffirmed the official line of the authorities that the massacre in Sabra and Shatila had been "necessary" in order, as Begin put it, "to avoid losses in our ranks". It is common knowledge, however, that the victims of the cutthroats were peaceful Palestinian refugees -- women, children and old men. According to THE NEW YORK TIMES the government of President Amin al-Jumayyil insists that the Israeli occupation authorities bear full responsibility for the killings.

STRAINS IN EGYPTIAN-ISRAELI TIES NOTED

PM091507 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Nov 82 p 5

[Dispatch by correspondent V. Peresada: "Relations Are Becoming Strained"]

[Text] Cairo, 2 Nov -- In an attempt to suppress any manifestations of an independent approach on Egypt's part toward Near East affairs, Tel Aviv is bringing mounting pressure to bear on Cairo. After the Sunday sitting of the Israeli Government, which examined the question of "the state of relations with Egypt", this pressure acquired the nature of blackmail.

The press reports that Egypt was offered a number of political terms whose nonfulfillment, to all appearances, could entail the annexation of the region of Tabah on the Sinai Peninsula on the shore of the Gulf of Aqaba. The Begin Government has announced that it will agree to resolve the Tabah question through talks only if Egypt returns to Israel the ambassador it recalled in protest against the aggression in Lebanon.

To judge by recent reports, Tel Aviv has had to lift this condition. However, at the same time, despite Cairo's demand, the de facto "assimilation" of Tabah has begun. Yesterday a large hotel was opened there, whose construction had been forbidden under an agreement reached previously.

Pressures on Egypt

LD101828 Moscow TASS in English 1305 GMT 10 Nov 82

[Text] Cairo November 10 TASS -- TASS correspondent V. Aleksandrov reports: Israel is bringing open pressure to bear on Egypt in a bid to coerce it into accepting the Israeli terms for a "settlement" of the Palestinian problem and into making concessions in bilateral relations. Tel Aviv this time used the problem of Tabah, a small section of Egyptian territory in the southern part of the border between the two countries, as a lever of this pressure. When Israel was pulling out its troops from the Sinai Peninsula last April under the separate "peace" treaty, it refused to withdraw from Tabah and laid claims to it.

More than six months have gone by, but, despite the repeated Egyptian demands to return Tabah, Tel Aviv has stubbornly refused to discuss the transfer. A spokesman for the Israeli Foreign Ministry gave a blunt explanation when he told the newspaper JERUSALEM POST that Israel had agreed to hold talks on Tabah in the future only within the framework of overall Egyptian-Israeli dialogue under the Camp David treaty. Israel, he said in a statement to the paper, was linking the commencement of the talks on the disputed area to the problem of the "normalization" of relations between Cairo and Tel Aviv.

Thus, Cairo, in order to get a chance to sit down at the negotiating table, does not only have to send its ambassador, who was called back to Egypt during the barbarous Israeli aggression against Lebanon, back to Israel but also to agree to more intensive Egyptian-Israeli trade, economic and cultural exchanges and to the resumption of talks on the so-called "Palestinian autonomy", which have found themselves locked in an impasse without any hope of ever getting out.

The aims of the Israeli pressure on Cairo are obvious. They in Tel Aviv are not only seeking to continue their economic and ideological expansion in Egypt, which is being carried out under the cover of the "normalisation" of bilateral relations. They would also like to compromise Cairo's reputation heavily in the eyes of the Arab nations and thereby to torpedo possible moves towards a rapprochement between the Arab Republic of Egypt and the Arab world.

ISRAELI INVESTIGATION OF REFUGEE CAMP MASSACRES

LD110620 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1930 GMT 10 Nov 82

[From "The World Today" program presented by political observer Boris Kalyagin]

[Text] An official Israeli commission is investigating, or creating the impression that is investigating, the circumstances of the bloody massacre committed against Palestinians in their refugee camps Sabra and Shatila. It is fully understood that the commission was set up not to find those really guilty of this slaughter, but more likely for the opposite reasons: To remove the responsibility for this crime from the Israeli leaders. But it seems that this has not been achieved. The evidence it is obliged to hear disproves the official line of Defense Minister Sharon and Prime Minister Begin, who asserted that they had no knowledge about the murder of Palestinians.

In particular, Brigade General Yaron, commander of Israeli troops in Beirut, admitted that in spite of reports that there were victims amongst the civilian population, the Israeli Army allowed the Phalangist mercenaries in the Sabra and Shatila camps to send in new units and receive more munitions during the second day of the slaughter. In other words, they supplied bullets to the mercenaries so that they could continue the killings. Moreover, Yaron stated that the Israeli chief of general staff never gave a categorical order to cease the massacre. This also contradicts the assertions made by Sharon and Begin.

Facts have also become known that the Israeli intelligence service, Mossad, was closely linked with the crimes in Sabra and Shatila. It is characteristic that Amin al-Jumayyil, president of Lebanon, stated that all responsibility for the slaughter that was carried out lies with the Israeli occupation troops.

As even Western observers note, the investigation that is being held is unable to conceal the personal blame of the Tel Aviv leaders. However, this does not worry Begin very much. He is setting out tomorrow for a visit to the United States, where he will hold talks with President Reagan. Tel Aviv is so sure of complete U.S. support that on the eve of Begin's visit plans were announced there for the construction of more Israeli settlements on the West Bank of the River Jordan. These frankly expansionist plans by Israel somewhat hinder the Reagan government in reaching agreement with moderate Arab regimes on the conclusion of new Camp David-type separate deals in the Near East.

At the Americans' instigation, Arens, Israeli ambassador in Washington, even advised Begin to stop, if only for 3 months, the program of setting up Israeli settlements on the West Bank of the Jordan. Begin, however, refused to make even this symbolic gesture. Mikha'el Degel, Israeli deputy minister of agriculture, pointed out that on the contrary, the construction of settlements on Palestinian land would be speeded up and that during the coming year 20 new settlements would be set up and 103 existing ones would be extended. Tel Aviv considers that this, as Yehuda Ben-Me'ir, Israeli deputy foreign minister, stated, will not cloud the forthcoming talks between Begin with President Reagan. There is nothing new in our policy, he stressed. It has been carried out throughout all of these years.

It is difficult not to agree with this Israeli figure. Begin really has been conducting his aggressive course persistently while enjoying Washington's protection and he is completely sure that this support will be maintained in the future.

COMMENTARY SCORES REAGAN MESSAGE ON IRAN

NC111648 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1200 GMT 10 Nov 82

[Vera Lebedeva commentary]

[Text] Dear friends, some days ago U.S. President Reagan sent a message to Congress in which he outlined the White House's stance on relations with Iran. This document shows that the United States does not intend to improve its relations with your country in the near future. The question that arises is: Do the Iranians themselves want this? We know that the people of Iran consider the U.S. imperialists to be their bitter enemies. The antimonarchical revolution was carried out under anti-imperialist and anti-U.S. slogans and these slogans have not lost their importance now. They still remain on the agenda. The massive anti-U.S. demonstrations recently held in Tehran were a manifestation of this.

According to Reagan, the Iran-Iraq war, which is allegedly detrimental to the United States, prevents the establishment of normal U.S.-Iranian relations. However, facts prove the contrary. The interest of the U.S. imperialists, who were involved in fomenting this war, lies in the use of all means in order to (?further prolong) this war. This bloody war -- which is tragic in that it is meaningless -- was a good pretext for the U.S. imperialists to escalate their military presence in the Persian Gulf and to station new warships and air forces in this region. It is clear that the U.S. imperialists exploit the (?weakening) of Iran and Iraq as a result of this war.

Some time ago the Beirut-based newspaper ASH-SHA'B wrote that the United States always pushed both Iran and Iraq toward conflicts and differences and as a result the two nations are destroying each other. The meaningless destruction and bloodshed continues. This is the true situation.

In his message to Congress Reagan alleged that the improvement of U.S. relations with Iran is not possible because of the instability in Iran. Yes, the Iranians themselves are not satisfied with their domestic situation, but let us see why. The present situation, first and foremost, stems from the constant U.S. machinations against Iran. We know that the CIA participates in all anti-Iranian plots and in all efforts to carry out a coup against the republic. The U.S. imperialists have established extremely close relations with Iranian counterrevolutionaries, namely with the monarchists, and they are coordinating their efforts with them. They want to reestablish the former regime -- the shah's regime -- in Iran and to revive the positions of the oil companies which plundered your black gold. The reason for continuing the economic sanctions as proposed by Reagan in his message to Congress is to increase [words indistinct].

The embargo on Iran's deposits that were sent to U.S. banks during the shah's regime has the same objective. Iran has condemned the United States of violating 13 articles of the Algiers agreement in which the restitution of all of the Iranian deposits immediately after the release of the U.S. diplomats who had been arrested in Tehran on charges of spying had been stipulated. The hostages were released a long time ago, but Iranian deposits continue to be blocked in the Morgan and Rockefeller banks. This is at a time when Iran has fully implemented its commitments under the Algiers agreement, while the United States has completely ignored its commitments. Moreover, more than 2,000 companies and individuals from the United States have brought up financial claims against Iran and the court at The Hague is studying these claims. It is difficult to believe that one can be more impudent than this. Nevertheless, the court at The Hague has ordered that considerable sums be paid to the Americans and these sums are to be paid from the blocked Iranian deposits. Isn't this robbery in broad daylight?

In short, this message by the U.S. President to Congress clearly shows that Washington intends to actually implement its policy of diktats on Iran in the future, too, as it did during the shah's regime. However, the people of Iran and your country's leaders have rejected this policy and have strongly condemned the machinations by U.S. imperialists. This is why each effort by Washington to push U.S. relations with Iran on the path it was before will be fruitless.

TASS REPORTS IRAQI, IRANIAN BATTLE CLAIMS

9 November

LD091336 Moscow TASS in English 1137 GMT 9 Nov 82

[Text] Baghdad November 9 TASS -- Fierce fighting continues in the central stretch of the Iraqi-Iranian front in the sector of the Iraqi Province Maysan where Iranian troops, in the night of November 6th-7th, entered Iraqi territory as a result of their offensive. This was stated in a communique issued here by the main military command of Iraq. Yesterday morning, it says, Iraqi troops repelled another attack by the Iranian Army in that district. The enemy lost 2,572 in killed and large numbers in wounded and prisoners. Nine tanks, four armoured personnel carriers and other military hardware were destroyed. Throughout yesterday Iraqi planes and helicopters struck at Iranian troops in the area of military operations.

Iranian artillery, the communique reports, was shelling the Iraqi towns of Basra, Khanaqin, and Mandali. There were wounded amidst civilians.

Tehran November 9 TASS -- According to a communique issued by the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of Iran and the Central Staff of the "Guards of the Islamic Revolution" Corps, Iranian troops now control three Iraqi frontier posts -- Abu Ghurib, Sharqani, and Zubaydah. Iranian military units penetrated Iraqi territory to a depth of ten kilometers, taking 1,600 prisoners and destroying hundreds of tanks, armoured personnel carriers, trucks and other military hardware of the enemy, the communique points out.

10 November

LD101820 Moscow TASS in English 1705 GMT 10 Nov 82

[Text] Baghdad November 10 TASS -- In a communique published here Iraq's supreme military command announced that yesterday Iraqi forces repulsed another attack of Iranian troops on the southern section of the front in the area of the Iraqi province of Maysan. As many as 1,698 enemy troops were killed, a large number of enemy servicemen were wounded or taken prisoner. Iraqi planes and helicopters were dealing strikes all through the day yesterday at places of the concentration of Iranian forces. A considerable amount of the enemies' military equipment, including five tanks, was destroyed.

Speaking at a meeting of the Council of Ministers, Iraq's President Saddam Husayn stated that penetration of Iranian forces from one to five kilometers deep into the Iraqi territory in the Maysan Province does not constitute a threat to the country's security.

Tehran November 10 TASS -- It was officially announced here that as a result of the offensive launched on the night from November 1 to November 2 Iranian forces liberated 500 square kilometres of the Iranian territory and now control 300 square kilometres of Iraqi territory. Iranian troops seized Iraqi border-line populated localities Abu Gharib, Sharqani, Zubaydah and oil wells situated in these districts. Yesterday Iranian forces, having repulsed ten counter-attacks of the enemy continued getting entrenched on the positions captured and dealing telling strikes on Iraqi forces.

CPSU, SUPREME SOVIET GREET ANGOLAN PRESIDENT

LD110010 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 10 Nov 82

[From the "Vremya" Newscast]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium have sent a congratulatory telegram to Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola, on the occasion of the National Holiday, the seventh anniversary of the proclamation of the republic's independence. The birth of the People's Republic of Angola as a result of the protracted, heroic struggle of its courageous people has written a vivid page in the history of the national liberation movement in Africa and on a worldwide scale. The Soviet Union, the greetings say, knows well that the years of the independent development of Angola are also filled with the hard struggle against the intrigues of imperialism, racialism and reaction. Soviet people have a sense of profound fellow feeling toward the Angolan people.

The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium expressed confidence that the friendly Soviet-Angolan relations, based on the firm foundation of the Treaty on Friendship and Cooperation, will continue to develop successfully, to be strengthened, and to serve the interests of our peoples and the cause of peace and international security.

SOVIET, AFRICAN TRADE UNION GROUPS MEET

Issue Joint Communiqué

LD101910 Moscow TASS in English 1748 GMT 10 Nov 82

[Text] Accra November 10 TASS -- Delegations of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions (ACCTU), of the USSR and the Secretariat of the Organisation of African Trade Union Unity expressed serious concern over the aggravation of the international situation as a result of the scheming by aggressive forces.

A joint communiqué on the visit of the ACCTU delegation was published here. The document stressed that imperialism was trying to overcome its current political and economic difficulties by intensifying the arms race and the process of militarisation, by working up tension in the world, and continuing to exploit the emergent states.

Both sides reaffirmed their adherence to the cause of peace and detente, to the development of a constructive dialogue between states with different social systems, and the establishment of a new international economic order based on the principles of equality of states. The delegations expressed the conviction that the working class and trade unions of the whole world should step up joint efforts to remove the threat of thermonuclear war, to preserve peace and promote disarmament.

The delegations of the ACCTU and the Organisation of African Trade Union Unity expressed serious apprehension over persisting tensions in southern Africa, where the racist Pretoria regime supported by the most reactionary imperialist circles continued to oppress the African majority inside the country, ignored the United Nations resolutions on the granting of independence to Namibia, carried out aggressive and subversive activities against independent African states, above all Angola, Zambia, Lesotho, Mozambique so as to destabilise them.

The sides called for an immediate and unconditional granting of independence to Namibia and expressed support for the South-West Africa People's Organisation (SWAPO), as the only legitimate representative of the Namibian people.

The delegations reaffirmed their support for the just struggle of African workers and peoples against the policy of the racist South African regime, the last bastion of colonial and racist oppression on the continent, for the elimination of the shameful apartheid system. They came out in favor of the elimination of seats of tension in Africa, and advocated a peaceful settlement of disputes in the spirit of concord and unity.

Condemn Israeli Aggression

LD111120 Moscow TASS in English 0925 GMT 11 Nov 82

[Text] ACCRA November 11 TASS -- Delegations of the All-Union Central Council of the Trade Unions and the Secretariat of the Organisation of African Trade Union Unity have expressed profound concern over the serious deterioration of the situation in the Middle East.

A joint communique on the results of the visit of the delegation of the All-Union Central Council of the Trade Unions, who stayed here at the invitation of the Organisation of African Trade Union Unity, stresses that as a result of Israel's aggressive expansionist policy, which is contrary to the U.N. Charter and elementary norms of international law, that area of the world remains one of the most explosive points of our planet which carry the threat of a new armed confrontation that might grow into a world thermo-nuclear conflict. With actual support of the United States, the document stresses, Israel continues staging armed provocations against neighboring Arab countries. It grossly flouts the rights of the long-suffering people of Palestine, above all their right to have an independent state of their own.

The sides expressed profound indignation with bloody criminal deeds, committed by the Israeli Aggressor, with thousands of Lebanese civilians and Palestinian refugees falling victim in West Beirut. They firmly denounced Israel's unprovoked invasion of Lebanon, and demanded undelayed and unconditional withdrawal of the Israeli Troops from the territory of that sovereign state.

The All-Union Central Council of the Trade Unions and the Organisation of African Trade Union Unity reaffirmed their resolute support for the initiatives, aimed at attaining comprehensive, durable and fair settlement of the Middle East problem on the basis of full withdrawal of the Israeli troops from all occupied Arab lands, recognition of the national rights of the Arab people of Palestinian, with the Palestine Liberation Organisation being their sole legitimate representative.

BUSH IN AFRICA TO COUNTER ANTI-U.S. OPINION

LD101818 Moscow TASS in English 1512 GMT 10 Nov 82

[Text] Washington November 10 TASS -- The purpose of the two-week seven-national African tour of U.S. Vice-President George Bush, beginning today, is to make it easier for the United States to pursue its expansionist policies in Africa. This is confirmed by the press conference George Bush gave on the eve of his departure.

The Reagan administration is gravely concerned over growing anti-American sentiments in Africa. That is precisely why, according to George Bush himself, he would try to convince African leaders of the friendly stance of the United Nations [as received] in relation to African countries. At the same time he voiced determination to carry through the decision of the International Monetary Fund concerning a large loan to South Africa. Independent African countries have bitterly protested against this move made with official Washington's sanction in order to help fund the militarist course followed by the apartheid regime. The Vice President also said that the United States would not intervene in the solution of any African problems. He nonetheless pointed out that he would try to make the Namibian settlement conditional on a number of reservations.

It is noted in the U.S. official circles that George Bush is going to Africa practically empty-handed as regards economic aid to the countries which are experiencing serious difficulties.

Despite the fact that the predatory policies of Western monopolies are largely to blame for the grave economic situation in the countries of the region, Washington makes it plain that they should not count on any substantial increase in U.S. aid, and urges African countries to get over the crisis on their own.

The United States is "setting off" cuts in its economic aid to Africa by stepping up military aid, lavishly supplying weapons to pro-Western countries, and in every way whipping up local conflicts on the continent. Over the time the Reagan administration has stayed in power, the volume of U.S. arms supplies to African countries increased a cool 300 percent. However, independent African nations are especially concerned over the consolidating aggressive alliance of the United States and NATO with the racist-ruled Republic of South Africa.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR writes that George Bush's trip to Africa bears witness to the fact that no changes are in the making in Washington's policy toward Pretoria. It is commonly known that after taking office as President, Ronald Reagan declared South Africa a friendly nation and a military ally of the United States. Lately, the paper notes, the staff of U.S. and South African Military Attaches have been raised to the maximum. Such open encouragement of the aggressive South African regime, the article stresses, failed to rally support even among the European allies of the United States.

According to the NEWSWEEK magazine, the watchword of the African tour of the U.S. vice-president will be 'checking the Soviet thrust into Africa'. However, the magazine writes that a strong anti-Soviet tilt of the African policy of the Reagan administration causes criticism even in the official circles of the United States. NEWSWEEK quotes in this connection a statement by one African diplomat who said that Washington's ideas concerning the "Soviet threat" to Africa failed to cause reaction among Africans.

CAPE VERDE INDEPENDENCE PARTY DELEGATION IN USSR

PM101113 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Nov 82 p 4

[TASS report: "Delegation's Stay"]

[Text] In accordance with the plan for party ties between the CPSU and the African Independence Party of the Cape Verde Islands (PAICV), a delegation of PAICV party workers was in the Soviet Union 28 October through 4 November. It familiarized itself with the CPSU's experience in the sphere of party organizational work. In addition to Moscow, the delegation members visited the Turkmen SSR and had meetings and talks at the CPSU Central Committee Party Organizational Work Section, the Turkmen CP Central Committee and the primary party organizations of industrial, agricultural and scientific institutions.

The guests made a high assessment of the labor successes with which the Soviet People are greeting the 65th anniversary of Great October and the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation and stressed these events' world-historic significance. The need was noted to rally the peoples of all continents in the struggle against the danger of war emanating from U.S.-led imperialism.

RPP ON U.S. MILITARY PLANS FOR LATIN AMERICA

Malvinas Issue

PY110212 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Spanish to Latin America 0000 GMT 3 Nov 82

[Text] The United Nations has begun to analyze the Malvinas issue, which was included in the General Assembly's agenda at the request of 20 Latin American countries. The socialist community and the Third World countries in general are in agreement with the Latin American position.

The developed nations of the Western World, mainly the NATO countries, are against the Latin American position. Moreover, these nations are attempting to turn the Malvinas Islands into their bridgehead in the South Atlantic. A serious crisis has originated in the relations between Latin America and NATO, and organization that is led by the United States. This crisis has shaken the whole inter-American system.

In the past, the Latin American countries followed a somewhat reconciled policy. In those cases when harmony was partially disrupted, Washington, with the support of the ultra reactionary groups, did not hesitate to resort to its customary procedures of arm twisting, economic sabotage, secret or open destabilizing actions and other kinds of imperialist methods. However, the serious disagreement that has been affecting relations for over a year, has become noticeably aggravated lately. The countries of the region, especially the largest and those with the greatest economic development, are resolutely implementing an independent foreign policy, adopting measures to preserve their natural resources and protecting and strengthening their economy.

The Malvinas war widely increased this disagreement since the United States, despite continually arrogating for itself the role of guarantor of the Western Hemisphere's security, turned its back on Argentina and it did not comply with its commitments.

When the representatives of the Latin American countries called for joint actions in support of Argentina as a means to effectively counteract British colonialist aggression, The U.S. intervention became the main evil of the war. Washington turned into the main supporter of British aggression against Argentina, and it contributed to London's neocolonialist desires by giving arms and ammunition to the British task force. Moreover, the United States pressured Argentina in the diplomatic field in order to have Argentina relinquish its cause.

The United States continues to make moves in order to subdue Argentina and to profit by the war both in the economic and military fields. At the United Nations, in particular, the United States and its allies are making demagogic moves to preserve NATO's military base in the Malvinas -- which was the war's key issue -- because they plan to use it as a landing stage for attacking South America.

Caribbean Bloc

PY111034 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Spanish to Latin America 0000 GMT 4 Nov 82

[Text] The United States continues to stir the situation in the Caribbean. In keeping with the Pentagon's plans, a group of [word indistinct] Caribbean nations have established a military bloc that goes by the name of Defense and Security System. The memorandum establishing the creation of the military bloc was signed in Roseau, the capitol of Dominica, by four countries -- Dominica, Antigua and Barbuda, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, and Barbados. The fifth signatory country will be Saint Lucia, whose premier will sign the agreement upon his return from the United States where he received the proper instructions from the Department of State.

The bloc's armed forces will go by the name of police force. However, this police force and the statement that this is merely a joint defense force (?does not fool anybody). Moreover, the true objective of the bloc is quite obvious since its headquarters will be in Barbados, near the Pentagon base; its officers will be trained in U.S. military schools; more than \$30 million have been granted to Barbados and its partners for the training of personnel and for the purchase of equipment. It is [word indistinct] the United Kingdom is a minor partner of the United States in this [word indistinct] alliance. London has supplied \$10 million for this purpose.

The two NATO partners are using the same military strategy they employed in the South Atlantic during the UK-Argentine conflict. In the southern tip of Latin America the two imperial powers stopped the decolonization process by force. The two powers are making the northern archipelagos which have just achieved their freedom fall into a trap. It is obvious that this will not contribute to their national independence. On the contrary, it is a new form of subjugation which will enable Washington to enforce its war plans.

Such plans are no secret. The United States is planning a major military undertaking in the Caribbean that may pose a threat to the peace of the entire American Continent.

The United States is planning an invasion of Cuba. The U.S. press openly reports on landing plans in Cuba during large-scale Pentagon maneuvers. The other Caribbean countries are said to be instigating the conflict to justify the eventual U.S. military intervention.

If someone still has any doubts about [word indistinct] it will suffice if one pays attention to the present situation in Central America. In this region, the Yankees are [word indistinct] an invasion of Nicaragua. Moreover, the Pentagon has established a military bloc between Honduras, Guatemala, and El Salvador. There is a concentration of military forces that have been trained by Americans on the Honduran-Nicaraguan border. The U.S. southern military district's naval and air forces have been placed on alert so that, as planned, they will invade Nicaragua a little after the aforementioned countries do the same.

It is obvious that U.S. defense plans throughout Latin America are the same. The same tactic is enforced all over -- that is, to hitch other nations, whether Caribbean or Central American countries, to its dangerous adventures. Another dangerous aspect of these plans is that it presupposes the expansion in Latin America of the aggressive activities of the NATO bloc. An original [word indistinct] was submitted in this regard during the UK-Argentine conflict during which NATO played the role of international guardian of the United Kingdom.

Moreover, Washington believes that it is obvious that NATO's radius of action should extend to the Caribbean. This explains the maneuvers of the [name indistinct] (?ship) in the Caribbean sea.

Therefore, the military bloc established in Roseau has become ipso facto part of the overall U.S. military plans. The peril posed by such a deed to Caribbean and Latin American countries in general should never be underestimated.

PRAVDA EDITORIALS HAIL 65TH ANNIVERSARY

Soviet Peace Policy

PM091253 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Nov 82 p 1

[Editorial: "October and Peace"]

[Text] A new era in mankind's history began 65 years ago. The victory of the proletarian revolution in Russia laid the cornerstone in the foundations of a new world system -- the socialist system. The land of the soviets made the struggle for peace and the peoples' freedom and for genuine democracy and socialism of paramount importance in its policy.

The Great October Socialist Revolution was an event of worldwide historic significance. The Soviet people have every reason to be proud of the great mission which our homeland is fulfilling with honor in the world's revolutionary transformation. The chief result of the past decades is the fact that the correlation of forces in the world arena has changed fundamentally in favor of the working class and all forces of progress, democracy and socialism.

The socialist community of peoples, the world revolutionary working-class movement, the forces which have grown out of the national liberation struggle -- this is who determines nowadays the main path of mankind's development. Imperialism has ceased to be the sole master of the earth. One after another the peoples are choosing the path of freedom and social progress.

In unbreakable alliance with the other community countries we are building a new socialist world and improving the historically unprecedented type of relations among states -- truly just, equitable, fraternal relations. The October Revolution smashed the chains of social and national oppression and raised all our country's peoples to independent historic creativity. The creation on the site of the "peoples' prison" of the mighty multinational Soviet state founded on the principles of the peoples' freedom, equal rights and fraternal cooperation is one of the most important results of the October victory.

The lofty humanism of relations among nations established by socialism stands out in particularly great relief against the background of the debauch of nationalism, chauvinism and racism in the United States and in a number of other capitalist countries. Socialism has proved that it alone is capable of really resolving the nationalities question -- one of the most difficult in history. Life attests that capitalism is incapable of resolving this question, which it itself created.

Socialism has no goals other than concern for the people's interests. And this concern presupposes, above all, the struggle against war -- that greatest evil for working people, as V.I. Lenin said. The worldwide historic significance of October consists in the fact that it opened up a fundamentally new page also in this very important question for mankind. Workers of all countries, V.I. Lenin pointed out, applaud us for raising the banner of peace, the banner of socialism before the whole world.

In its very first legislative act -- the Decree on Peace -- the Soviet power proclaimed aggressive imperialist wars the greatest crime against mankind. The CPSU and the Soviet state are unshakably loyal to the banner of October -- the banner of peace. The struggle to reduce the threat of war and to curb the arms race was and still is the main direction of our country's foreign policy activity.

Progressive mankind evaluated the Peace Program for the Eighties advanced by the 26th CPSU Congress as a great charter of international security and a militant platform of action against the threat of nuclear war. But for this program and but for the persistent, purposeful actions of the CPSU and the Soviet state aimed at implementing it, the situation on the planet now would be still more dangerously explosive.

The USSR places its might and its tremendous international prestige in the pan of the scales of the struggle to end the danger of war. One of the most outstanding events of our time was L.I. Brezhnev's message to the second UN General Assembly special session, in which the Soviet Union assumed the solemn pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. It was not for nothing that this decision received so high an assessment and the support of all peace-loving states and peoples. The USSR urges the other nuclear powers to follow its example.

The Soviet Union's line in world politics is one of strengthening international security and detente. The party and state and all our people will never deviate from that line. We will increase our efforts in the struggle for peace and will keep the initiative in international affairs.

This determination is particularly necessary at the present time, which is characterized by the exacerbation of the international situation. The U.S. ruling circles are conducting a political, ideological and economic offensive against socialism and have boosted the intensiveness of war preparations to an unprecedented level. The practical preparations underway in Europe for the deployment of American medium-range nuclear facilities in NATO countries represent a special danger to the cause of peace.

Peace can be preserved, and the gains of detente can be upheld. But Soviet people know that a peace-loving policy is only effective when it is backed by the state's real economic and military might, by the people's unanimous support and by strong friendship and a combat alliance with allies and friends. The land of the soviets has all that.

"We are living, comrades, in difficult times," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev has pointed out. "The international situation obliges us to double and redouble our efforts in the struggle to preserve peace and lessen the threat of nuclear war hanging over mankind. In this struggle we must broaden cooperation with everyone who values peace on earth. And we are obliged tirelessly to strengthen the country's defense and to maintain the greatest vigilance."

Soviet people are fully resolved to implement the 26th CPSU Congress decisions and the plans of the 11th 5-Year Plan. Under the Leninist party's leadership our country is confidently traveling the road of October. This CPSU Central Committee slogan resounds over the whole country:

"Glory to Great October, which initiated a new era in mankind's history!"

Legacy of Lenin

PM111401 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Nov 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Under Lenin's Banner"]

[Text] History has convincingly confirmed Lenin's brilliant forecast that "only with socialism will there begin a rapid, genuine and really mass ongoing movement [proiskhodyasheye] forward, with the participation of the majority of the population and subsequently of the whole of the population, in all areas of social and personal life." Great October opened up very broad opportunities for the historic creativity of the working people. The Soviet people, having rallied together under the guidance of the Communist Party, have built a developed socialist society -- the highest achievement of social progress to date.

Today our country and all progressive mankind are celebrating the 65th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. The biography of the Soviet country [derzhava] stands before the whole world as a triumph of immortal Marxist-Leninist ideas, and as the most vivid confirmation of the great vital strength of real socialism, and of its historic advantages.

For 65 years our country has traversed a glorious, albeit not easy path -- the path of the discoverers of a new world. The scientifically substantiated strategy and tactics at the present stage of the movement toward communism were determined at the 26th CPSU Congress. In the 11th 5-Year Plan our people are solving large-scale tasks, switching the economy onto the rails of intensification and struggling for the all-round improvement of the quality of work in every element of the national economy. The USSR Food Program approved by the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) plenum has become an example of the party's creative and innovative approach to the solution of urgent tasks of social development.

The ongoing [postupatelnoye] development of Soviet society is primarily ensured by the conscious creativity of the masses. To use Lenin's words, October opened up to the working people "the opportunity for work for oneself, and, moreover, for work buttressed by all the achievements of the latest technology and of culture. Mature socialism brings to the forefront the working man, for whom such qualities as ideological conviction, selfless devotion to the cause of the party and the people and a sense of high responsibility for the country's present and future are typical. These qualities were vividly revealed in the extensive socialist competition to fulfill and overfulfill the 1982 plan and the 5-year plan as a whole, and in the course of the October shock labor vigil. The maximum degree of organization and efficiency -- that is now the chief watchword of the day!

The participants in the nationwide socialist competition are Soviet people of all nationalities, workers, kolkhoz members and representatives of the intelligentsia. Their honest and conscientious labor is the guarantee for the implementation of the large-scale programs for the further enhancement of the working people's well-being and culture. The base for the dynamic development of social, class and national relations, for the improvement of socialist democracy and of the Soviet way of life and for the education of the new man is becoming increasingly broader.

Relationships of friendship, trust and mutual assistance between the USSR nations and ethnic groups have become a powerful, constantly operative factor in the acceleration of the socioeconomic, political and spiritual development of real socialism. The birth of the USSR was the result of the victory of Great October. On our way to greet a portentous event -- the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR -- we celebrate the names of those who built and defended our socialist fatherland and laid the foundation for the edifice of the Leninist friendship and fraternity of the Soviet peoples.

The historic offensive of socialism is an objective reality of the contemporary epoch. Imperialism, having lost the battle for people's hearts and minds and having been forced to fall back under pressure from liberation movements, is mobilizing all the means at its disposal in order to achieve military superiority and to reverse the wheel of history. In a word, today's international situation resembles a fork in the road. The crucial nature of the choice facing humanity is of unprecedented magnitude. Mankind will either take a step along the road leading to peace, or it will take the path of a continued arms race and intensification of confrontation. For our part, we made our choice long ago in October 1917. Our party and the Soviet state, loyal to the principles of proletarian and socialist internationalism, are taking the path of peace and cooperation paved by Lenin. And from this course we shall never retreat.

On this joyful and festive day the Soviet people address words of deep love to their own dear party which they regard as the intellect, honor and conscience of our epoch. This wonderful definition expresses with tremendous force the ideological and moral essence of the Communists' party. Party leadership and the deep, organic and constantly strengthening ties between the party and the masses are the inexhaustible source of Soviet society's dynamism. But the role of the leading force does not come all by itself. It is ensured only by the CPSU's constant development as a living political organism on the basis of Lenin's norms of party life and by its unceasing struggle for the working people's interests. The party's strength lies in its unity with the people! The people's strength lies in their unity with the party and in the party's guidance!

"We Communists are blazing a trail toward the future, we are going forward along unexplored paths," observed Comrade L.I. Brezhnev. "We are advancing on a truly revolutionary scale, storming ever-new positions and scaling new heights."

For over six decades now we have been traveling this historic path beneath Lenin's invincible banner, the banner of October, the banner of peace and social progress. It flutters proudly over the planet as a symbol of the whole of humanity's future.

Long live the 65th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution!

Forward under Lenin's banner and the Communist Party's leadership to the victory of communism!

ZAGLADIN ON THEMES, STRENGTHS OF REVOLUTION

PM100931 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Nov 82 p 5

[Vadim Zagladin article: "The October Revolution's Immortal Cause"]

[Text] Our revolution is 65 years old. Is this old or not?

Let us turn back to our history. Those 65 years contain an incredibly vast number of events, great feats and achievements, years of revolution and civil war. Years of restoration. The intense days of the first 5-year plans, each of which in essence was an epoch. The heat of the fierce battles of the Great Patriotic War. The difficult years of postwar rebirth. Finally, the daily creativity of recent decades -- the constant and ever-broadening search for more effective ways of communist building.

Yes, the path traveled is titanic! Capitalist society took centuries to attain its present heights of economic growth. The Soviet people needed just a few decades, despite all the difficulties and obstacles, to complete a striking rise from the backwardness of prerevolutionary Russia to the wealth and might of a country of developed socialism.

What strength previously unknown to society, what miraculous energy enabled Soviet people to complete this rise? Primarily a strength actually unknown to the system of exploitation -- the strength of socialism, the strength of a collectivist society in which everyone can freely display his talents. This, of course, is the vivifying energy of Soviet people, who have managed to master the potential given to them by the new social system and to place it purposefully in the service of their country and the cause of the progress of all mankind. This is the wisdom of our Leninist party inspired by the only scientific theory of social development -- Marxism-Leninism. This, finally, is the strength and energy of the great ideas of revolution, the ideas of the October Revolution.

...I reopen the familiar, oft-read pages of volume 35 of Lenin's works.

"The cause for which the people have struggled, the proposal for a speedy and democratic peace, the abolition of private ownership of land, workers' control of production and the creation of a Soviet state -- this cause has been ensured." These words are from Lenin's address "To the Citizens of Russia!" dated 1000 hours, 25 October 1917. A simple, clear phrase. But let us consider the moving simplicity of these words of the leader. They contain the core of the ideas of the October Revolution, a whole program which even now maintains an abiding topicality for all mankind, so to speak.

The first link in this historic program is the "Proposal for a Democratic Peace." Yes, peace -- and peace not as a pacifist illusion, not as a simple interlude between wars but as the real, genuine embodiment of working people's age-old striving to be free of the calamity of wars, which benefited the exploiting classes alone -- this was the October Revolution's first slogan. And such was the first decree of the new workers' and peasants' power.

Of course, that decree is a historical document, but the documents of great revolutions do not age. Any more than the peace manifesto of history's first victorious socialist revolution could age.

Let us read it carefully. Is the aim formulated in this Lenin decree -- a just, democratic peace, peace without annexation, that is, "without seizure of foreign lands, without annexation," that is, "without the forcible affiliation of foreign ethnic groups" -- not topical for our present day? A peace based on open, not secret diplomacy. A peace discussed and approved by the peoples.

Throughout its history the Soviet state has struggled to achieve this goal. And we are struggling to achieve it now, too. Our course in world affairs, as defined by L.I. Brezhnev at the 26th CPSU Congress, is a "course of curbing the arms race and strengthening peace and detente, or defending the people's sovereign rights and freedom." Is this not the direct development of Lenin's decree! Is this not the same Lenin paean of peace revised to take account of present needs?

Essentially the present Soviet Peace Program is, in its way, the decree on peace of our times, taking into account the features and demands of our nuclear age and the whole scale of the danger hanging over mankind and outlining real ways of eliminating that danger.

V.I. Lenin's approach to the problem of peace was a realistic approach, the approach of a materialist. Lenin and our party realized that the triumph of a just and democratic peace was only possible if the necessary material preconditions were created for it. At that time, in 1917, those preconditions were still quite small: the new-born Soviet power, the Soviet movement in other countries and support from the popular masses exhausted by war.

Now the situation is different. Those preconditions are the successes of our people in the cause of communist creation and the achievements of the peoples of other socialist countries; the mighty mass movement of millions against annexations, against the "forcible affiliation of foreign ethnic groups" stirred for the first time by the October Revolution; finally, a very broad antiwar movement essentially embracing the entire planet -- that is the firm material basis which now underpins the struggle for a just, democratic peace and for the reliable solution of this "burning vital question of the present day," in Lenin's words.

In 1917 Lenin and our party proceeded from the premise that for a just and democratic peace to triumph it was necessary to consistently observe the class approach in the struggle to attain it. Even now the Decree of Peace may serve as a model of that approach, an example of a profound and passionate exposure of the essence of imperialism's aggressive policy.

Now, as 65 years ago, we are well aware that it is imperialism which is engendering aggression and the danger of aggression. But even so, if socialism and its allies are strong enough, if the policy of socialism and its allies is active enough and if the mass antiwar struggle is energetic enough, then even given the existence of imperialism the forces of aggression can be put in a position where their hands are tied and where they will be unable to inflict a policy of war on the peoples or pursue a policy of diktat with regard to other countries.

The other link in the October Revolution program, its other great idea, is that of freedom and democracy.

Lenin and our party always proceeded from the premise that without democracy there could be no socialism. Just as Lenin and the party were convinced that without socialism there could be no full triumph of democracy.

Mankind's history has known quite a few different types of democracy. And at each stage in its development democracy has acquired a content determined by the requirements and needs of the class which led that society. There has not been, is not and will never be any abstract democracy.

Just as in the peace questions, too, the creators of the October Revolution were confident that the struggle for genuine democracy for working people would only be victorious if waged from class and proletarian positions, from the positions of the ideals of socialism and communism. This was why in 1917 the ideal of democracy was given concrete form and embodied in perfectly clear documents -- the decree on land, the provisions on workers' control -- which brook no ambiguous interpretation. The declaration of the rights of the working and exploited people was added to them in 1918.

There are now quite a few disputes in the world on the theme of democracy and freedom. How many sophistries are not thought up by the defenders of the old bourgeois world to discredit our Soviet socialist democracy, to "prove" that black is white and vice versa. But sophistries remain mere sophistries, while socialist democracy is the supreme form of democratic system known to man. Why is this?

A recent Washington seminar on questions of "democratizing" the socialist countries put forward a long list of "indicators" of democracy. Let us leave aside the vile character of this seminar, which represented the most vivid example of antidemocracy; in point of fact, since when has it been democratic to dictate to other peoples what they should do in their own homes? Let us turn to the above-mentioned "indicators" of democracy. It was all there -- beginning from the "right"...to know when the next elections would be and ending with the "right" of the defeated candidate to put forward his candidacy again. But there was...no democracy there! There was no mention of who is to wield power, how or in the name of what, of whom and what are served by the state; or of what role is played in society by ordinary working people.

Nor is this a surprise, however. After all, the very posing of these questions is "subversive" in character to any Washington politician who has achieved his place thanks to the support of the super monopolies. Conversely, in our socialist society it is viewed as legitimate only if the question is posed in this way. The party and the people considered and still consider the interests of working people -- the working class, the peasantry and the socialist intelligentsia -- the criterion of democracy for Soviet society. In other words, in Soviet society only and exclusively that which meets the interests of working people, socialism and communist building is democracy.

But let us return to the October Revolution documents. Those documents and Lenin's decrees established once and for all that ownership by the people (and not by an "elite" handful) of a country's entire property is the economic basis of our democracy. The power of working people, the power of the soviet (and not the power of financial hotshots) was and remains its political basis. Finally, the Soviet state is not the result of annexations or the forcible subordination of the peoples but a "free union of free nations."

Of course, our Soviet socialist democracy is not something solidified or immutable. In the past 65 years it has developed continuously. Its present state is reflected in the 1977 Constitution, and this democracy continues to develop and improve. However, the thrust of this development remains unchanged. It is the thrust indicated by Lenin's decrees leading ultimately to communist social self-administration.

...The ideals and slogans of the October Revolution have acquired a truly striking magnetic force nowadays. The peoples of countries far and near, people of different generations and different convictions are being drawn to these ideals. And is that really a surprise?

A system which for two-thirds of a century has overcome colossal difficulties and trials and which despite everything has achieved such results in itself cannot fail to be a huge social magnet. Its vivifying force becomes all the more powerful, the more deeply the world of exploitation, the world where money rules, exposes its vices.

Essentially that entire world is rotten from within -- just look at the United States, that pinnacle of capitalist development. Behind the glittering bank facades there are tens of millions of paupers.

Behind the opulent store windows there are millions of unemployed. And what about crime, which has become an open sore on the body of society? And drug addiction? The old society is experiencing agonizing times -- agonizing primarily for working people.

No, we are, of course, by no means underestimating the reserves that capitalism still has. It is a powerful and dangerous enemy. And the more complex its own position becomes, the more embittered it becomes against the world of socialism, primarily against our motherland.

Governments and bourgeoisie will use every means to unite and crush the workers' and peasants' revolution in blood, Lenin warned as long ago as in the report on peace of 26 October 1917. Our people have fully assessed the justness of this warning. It remains true even now, evidence of this provided by President Reagan's "crusade" against socialism.

Our overseas (and not just overseas) enemies, sparing no effort to defend their outdated world, are now striving to prove that socialism is spent, has lost its attraction for other peoples and has exhausted its potential. They unhesitatingly predict socialism's imminent downfall.

But their hopes are vain and unrealizable. The past 65 years have convincingly shown that socialism is capable of coping with all difficulties, onslaughts and surprise attacks. Furthermore, it has always emerged stronger, steadier and more viable from all skirmishes and battles. Conversely the old system has emerged from each confrontation against the world of socialism with great losses, since each of these confrontations has shown the peoples with new force that the power of capital is the source of increasingly serious threats to mankind's very existence. Washington's new, aggressive, antisocialist designs can ultimately only lead to imperialism's discrediting itself even further. As for socialism -- socialism will continue its path begun in October 1917.

... At that time, in 1917, a stronghold of capital's rule over one-sixth of the globe was destroyed by the working class and working people by means of that most powerful explosive -- the ideas on peace, democracy and freedom embodied in the measured words of Lenin's decrees. Now, too, these ideas, which have been implemented, are Soviet society's daily practice and remain our mightiest weapon. The weapon of the defense of socialism. The weapon for building our future -- communism.

USTINOV ISSUES ORDER OF DAY ON 7 NOVEMBER

PM111033 Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 7 Nov 82 p 1

[Apparent text of "USSR Minister of Defense Order of the Day No 265" dated 7 November 1982]

[Text] Moscow -- Comrade soldiers and sailors, sergeants and petty officers!

Comrade ensigns and warrant officers!

Comrade officers, general and admirals!

Comrade veterans of the Soviet Armed Forces!

Today the Soviet people and their servicemen, working people of the socialist community countries and all progressive mankind are festively celebrating the 65th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

The Great October holiday is being marked in an atmosphere of great political and labor enthusiasm. Soviet people under the Communist Party's guidance are working intensively to fulfill the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and of the Central Committee May (1982) plenum and the targets of the 11th 5-Year Plan and are worthily greeting the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation.

The program of socioeconomic transformations outlined by the party is being successfully implemented. All sectors of the national economy and the economies of each union republic have been further developed. The people's well-being is being steadily improved. The sociopolitical and ideological unity of Soviet society has strengthened and the friendship of the peoples of the USSR has become still closer.

The fraternal socialist community countries are moving forward confidently in their development.

The Communist Party and the Soviet state are firmly and consistently pursuing a Leninist foreign policy course. The Soviet Union, loyal to Lenin's peace policy, is doing everything in its power to avert the threat of nuclear war from mankind, to curb the arms race and to maintain and consolidate world peace.

However, the international situation continues to become more complex through the fault of imperialist reaction headed by the United States. Imperialism's aggressive forces are cranking up the arms race, flagrantly interfering in other countries' affairs and promoting the emergence of military conflicts in various parts of the world. They are striving to retard the objective course of world development and have announced a "crusade" against socialism and the peoples' liberation struggle.

Under these conditions the Communist Party and the Soviet Government are taking the necessary steps to strengthen the country's defense and to raise Soviet people's vigilance.

Closely rallied around the Communist Party, its Leninist Central Committee and the CPSU Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, the servicemen of the Army and Navy, as indeed the entire Soviet people, warmly approve and unanimously support the party's wise domestic and foreign policy. Soviet servicemen perceived Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's instructions issued at the conference of Soviet Army and Navy leading personnel as a combat program for their activity in further strengthening the country's defense and in enhancing the armed forces' combat readiness. In a single combat formation with the fraternal armies of the socialist community countries they are vigilantly guarding peaceful creative labor and the historic gains of socialism and are always ready to fulfill their patriotic and internationalist duty.

Comrade Army and Navy servicemen!

Comrade veterans of the armed forces!

I congratulate you on the 65th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

I wish Army and Navy servicemen new successes in combat and political training, in raising combat readiness and in the fulfillment of their socialist pledges for a fitting greeting to the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation. Be vigilant and always ready to come to the defense of our motherland's state interests.

To mark the 65th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution I ORDER [capitalized words published in boldface type]:

That today, 7 November, at 2100 hours local time, a festive 30-gun artillery salute be fired in the Hero City of Moscow, our motherland's capital, in the capitals of the union republics, in the Hero Cities of Leningrad, Volgograd, Odessa, Sevastopol, Novorossiysk, Kerch and Tula, in the Hero Fortress of Brest and also in the cities of Kaliningrad, Lvov, Rostov-na-Donu, Kuybyshev, Sverdlovsk, Novosibirsk, Chita, Khabarovsk, Vladivostok and Severomorsk.

Long live the 65th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution!

Long live the valiant USSR Armed Forces!

Glory to the CPSU -- the inspirer and organizer of all our victories!

[Signed] Marshal of the Soviet Union D. Ustinov, USSR minister of defense.

PRAVDA NOTES INTERNATIONAL OBSERVANCE OF GOSR

PRC Reaction

PM111411 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 9 November publishes on page 5 an 8 November TASS roundup under the heading "Socialism and Peace Are Indivisible," reviewing world reaction to the Moscow celebrations in honor of the 65th anniversary of Great October. After citing NEUES DEUTSCHLAND, RABOTNICHESKO DELO AND TRYBUNA LUDU, the roundup reads:

"China's RENMIN RIBAO published a XINHUA report from Moscow on the military parade and demonstration by working people on the occasion of the 65th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution."

It proceeds to quote THE NEW YORK TIMES, THE WASHINGTON POST, L'HUMANITE, LE QUOTIDIEN DE PARIS, the KOELNER STADT-ANZEIGER and DPA, and then includes the following passage:

"In a report from Moscow the DDP agency, drawing attention to the presence of the PRC ambassador at the military parade in Red Square, writes: 'China devoted considerably more attention than in the past to the ceremonies in honor of the 65th anniversary of the October Revolution.'"

The remainder of the roundup is devoted to reports from KYODO, India's NEW AGE, Zimbabwe's HERALD and SANA.

Receptions in Beijing, Elsewhere

PM101157 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 8 November publishes on page 5 a 600-word 7 November TASS report under the heading "In Honor of a Notable Date," briefly describing receptions held to mark the 65th anniversary of the October Revolution at Soviet embassies in East Berlin, Budapest, Warsaw, Prague, Ulaanbaatar, Hanoi, Sofia, Bucharest, Belgrade, Pyongyang, Beijing, Kabul, Aden, Damascus, Addis Ababa, Helsinki, Nicosia, Managua, Paris, Maputo, Washington, Vienna, Delhi, Bonn, Lisbon, Oslo, Stockholm, Athens, Luanda, Bern, London, The Hague, Copenhagen, Brussels, Reykjavik, Rome, Tokyo, Kuala Lumpur, Jakarta, Manila, Ottawa, Dar es Salaam, Buenos Aires and Bogota. The report states that the reception held in Beijing was attended by "PRC Culture Minister Zhu Muzhi."

USSR, GDR Historians Confer

PM101241 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Nov 82 p 5

[TASS reports: "Scientific Conference of USSR and GDR Historians"]

[Text] Halle, 2 Nov -- A scientific conference of the commission of USSR and GDR historians devoted to the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR and the 65th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution was held here 26 October through 2 November. The conference participants received greetings from the presidiums of the USSR Academy of Sciences and the GDR Academy of Sciences.

Those taking part in the conference adopted an appeal to the public to activate the struggle for the relaxation of international tension and the conservation of peace throughout the world.

During the conference's work meetings took place between Soviet historians and representatives of Halle Bezirk's workers collectives and propaganda workers, and servicemen of the GDR National People's Army, at which they delivered reports devoted to the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR.

Interview With CPCZ's Fojtik

PM111609 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Nov 82 p 6

[Interview with Jan Fojtik, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, by PRAVDA correspondent I. Biryukov, under general heading "Greeting the Jubilee": "Like a Single Bar of Steel..." -- date of interview not specified]

[Text] Prague, November -- The Czechoslovak people, together with progressive people throughout the world, greeted the 65th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution as a great holiday of their own. Preparations for the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation are developing increasingly widely. I. Biryukov, PRAVDA's correspondent in Czechoslovakia, asked Jan Fojtik, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, to describe the country's life and the party's ideological work during these days.

The triumph of Great October and the creation on the most just principles of a community of peoples previously unknown by history -- the USSR -- Jan Fojtik said, inspired the best working class forces and all Czechoslovakia's working people to complete their age-old struggle for national and social freedom. This struggle culminated in victory after Czechoslovakia's liberation from the fascist yoke. Our people will never forget that the Soviet Army brought them salvation and freedom. As a result the path to socialism opened up before us.

Today the CPCZ regards friendship and alliances between our working people and Soviet people as a tremendous asset and a thing of very great value. We see the further development of these fraternal relations as our priority duty, arising from the experience of history for present and future generations. This task is the pivot of the CPCZ's current ideological and political work.

The CPCZ invariably stresses the indestructible, organic link between patriotism and internationalism. And the touchstone, the main criterion of patriotism and internationalism has always been, in the party's view, the attitude to the Soviet Union. In the heroism of Julius Fucik the patriotic and international, and love for the land of the soviets are merged as in a single bar of steel.

The CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, highly assessing the significance of that noteworthy jubilee, the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation, has adopted a special resolution defining the tasks facing our party in this connection.

The CPCZ's political, organizational, ideological and educational activity in the period of preparation for the jubilee is based on the premise that the experience of Soviet Communists and the ideas and conclusion contained in the 26th CPSU Congress decisions and in reports by L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and other leaders of the CPSU and the Soviet state reflect the general laws of socialist and communist building and serve as an example of the creative development of Marxism-Leninism in our time and an inexhaustible source of knowledge for the building of a developed socialist society in Czechoslovakia. That is why we particularly stress the importance of applying this experience and these ideas and conclusions in implementing the 16th CPCZ Congress program in accordance with the requirements of Czechoslovak society and our country's conditions.

It is from this viewpoint that party organs and organizations, CSSR state organs, science and culture institutions, mass public organizations and schools devote great attention to the preparations for the forthcoming historic date. This is also furthered by the preparations for the holding of a congress of the Czechoslovak-Soviet Friendship Association in December, along with the traditional friendship month.

During the period of preparation for the celebration of the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation our party's Central Committee will hold a republicwide seminar of an ideological nature. Locally, party organizations and the national front are also preparing public meetings, scientific conferences, seminars and exhibitions. Special exhibitions will open in Prague, in the Vladimir Ilich Lenin Museum and the Klement Gottwald Museum. Much attention is being devoted to the glorious jubilee by our publishers, in particular the CPCZ Central Committee's Svoboda Publishing House, and also the mass media.

Propaganda work in connection with the historic anniversary must once again illuminate the deep roots of the fraternal alliance between the peoples of Czechoslovakia and the USSR and the significance of the Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance concluded between our countries in 1970.

A mighty flow of initiative to greet the glorious dates promoted the fulfillment and overfulfillment of plan targets in our national economy, J. Fojtik said in conclusion. Czechoslovak working people are inspired by the ideas of Great October, which 65 years ago, opened up a new stage in history, the period of mankind's transition to socialism. The precepts of the Great October Socialist Revolution are the moving force of the present day.

ANNIVERSARY GREETINGS FROM AROUND THE WORLD

Fidel Castro

PM101639 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Nov 82 Second Edition p 4

[Text] To Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium;

To Comrade Nikolay Aleksandrovich Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers:

Dear comrades:

In connection with the celebration of the 65th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution allow me to convey to you on behalf of the Communist Party, Council of State, government and people of Cuba our most cordial and fraternal congratulations to the dear Soviet people, the Communist Party, the Supreme Soviet Presidium and the Government of the USSR.

November 7 is a festival for all the peoples of the world. The victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution, one of the most important events of the century, radically altered the political bases of society. The era of liberation and struggle to eradicate man's exploitation of man was opened for mankind by the formation in Russia of the world's first worker-peasant state.

Showing selflessness and heroism, the Soviet people, led by their revolutionary political vanguard -- the Communist Party created by Lenin -- victoriously repulsed the reactionary imperialist forces' aggression and under conditions of hostile encirclement and brutal blockade completed an unparalleled feat in the cause of building and strengthening socialist society.

The victory won by the Soviet people who led the struggle against criminal fascist aggression was an outstanding contribution to the cause of progress and peace and promoted the substantial growth of the world revolutionary movement.

We note with profound joy that the USSR's remarkable and impressive successes in all spheres make the land of the soviets the firmest and most reliable bulwark for the peoples struggling against imperialism, colonialism, exploitation and all forms of social oppression.

On this, the latest anniversary of the triumph of the world's first socialist revolution, even greater force and topicality are acquired by the Soviet Union's Leninist foreign policy, which for over 60 years now has been embodied consistently in its tireless activity in defense of peace. The new initiatives put forward by the 26th CPSU Congress are the best guarantee for mankind striving to curb the unrestrained arms race unleashed by U.S. imperialism and militarist forces.

We rate highly the USSR's weighty contribution to the cause of peace and its combat solidarity and firm support provided to us again in a situation where the current U.S. Administration is hardening its aggressive policy and resorting to threats against our country.

On this remarkable holiday I again express to you our profound gratitude and wishes for great new successes in the implementation of the important tasks put forward by the 26th CPSU Congress and in the achievement of the noble goals of increasing the fraternal Soviet people's prosperity and consolidating socialism's gains.

We are confident that the indissoluble ties of indestructible friendship and cooperation which unite our peoples, parties and governments and are based on the lofty principles of socialist internationalism will continue to strengthen.

Allow me also once again to wish you good health, personal happiness and success in your exceptionally important and responsible activity.

[Signed] Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba, president of the Cuban Council of State and Council of Ministers.

Mongolian Message

PM121015 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Nov 82 p 4

[Text] To Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; to Comrade Nikolay Aleksandrovich Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers:

Dear comrades!

On behalf of the MPRP Central Committee, the People's Great Hural Presidium and the Mongolian Council of Ministers, on behalf of the entire Mongolian people and ourselves we send you and through you the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR Council of Ministers and the working people of the land of the soviets ardent greetings and the most cordial congratulations on the glorious 65th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

Great October, which became a turning point in the historical destinies of the Russian peoples, marked an epoch-making new stage in the social progress of all mankind. With the victory of the October Revolution the chain of exploitative relations fettering the entire world was sundered and the era of the peoples' transition to socialism was opened up.

World development since October with its fundamental and irreversible changes in favor of the cause of peace, democracy and social progress convincingly attests to the invincible vital forces of Marxism-Leninism, under whose banner Great October triumphed.

Guided by the wise party of Lenin, the Soviet people, successfully coming through the hardest ordeals and surmounting incredible difficulties connected with the very fierce resistance of the forces of the old world and with the unexplored nature of the paths for resolving the extremely complex tasks of the radical transformation of social life, are confidently fulfilling their historical mission as trailblazers in building a new society.

The Soviet Union's colossal achievements in all spheres of communist building embodying the supreme degree of the achievements of human civilization in the modern era, are exerting a decisive influence on the growth of the forces and might of the three main revolutionary currents of the present day and on their further consolidation.

The formation and consolidation of the multinational united federal worker and peasant state of the USSR, whose 60th anniversary will be celebrated this year by all the world's progressive forces, are an outstanding gain for the Soviet people and entire international revolutionary movement.

The CPSU's unswerving devotion to Marxism-Leninism and the cause of peace and socialism, its indestructible ties with the people, and Soviet society's constantly developing powerful material and spiritual potential serve as a reliable guarantee of the further dynamic advance of the motherland of October toward new heights of communist building. A convincing example is the imposing plans of the 26th CPSU Congress and the Soviet people's impressive successes in implementing them.

The 65 years of Soviet power have been years of the tireless, heroic struggle of the CPSU and Soviet State for lasting peace and universal security, for the people's freedom and independence and for friendship and cooperation among them. Now too the land of the soviets is making very great efforts to implement the Peace Program for the Eighties elaborated by the 26th CPSU Congress and is doing everything in its power to rid mankind forever of the horrors of a thermonuclear catastrophe and guarantee mankind's sacred right to a peaceful life. That is what is borne out by the Soviet Union's solemn undertaking to renounce first use of nuclear weapons and its other constructive and realistic initiatives, imbued with humanism, for the consolidation of peace and friendly cooperation among peoples of all continents.

Under the present complex conditions when the world reaction headed by U.S. imperialism is seeking with blind ferocity to complicate the international situation and bring matters to the point of unleashing a thermonuclear catastrophe, the Soviet Union's historic role as the indestructible bulwark of peace, democracy and the people's social progress stand forth particularly graphically.

The Mongolian working people proudly link their revolutionary gains and successes achieved in socialist building and the inspiring prospects for their motherland's further blossoming with the powerful influence of Great October, with the Leninist friendship and all-around cooperation with the Soviet Union, and with its openhearted fraternal aid.

The Communists and working people of socialist Mongolia, following the behests of V.I. Lenin and D. Suhe-Baatar, will continue to bear aloft the sacred banner of Mongolian-Soviet friendship for the triumph of the bright ideals of Great October, in the interests of their motherland's steady progress and the further growth of the strength and might of the world socialist system, and for the triumph of the cause of peace throughout the world.

We wholeheartedly wish you, dear comrades, and the heroic Soviet people outstanding new successes in communist building, in the struggle for lasting peace and world security and for the peoples' social progress.

[Signed] Y. Tsedenbal, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Mongolian People's Great Hural Presidium, and J. Batmonh, chairman of the Mongolian Council of Ministers.

Bulgarian Leaders

PM111409 Moscow PRAVDA in Russia 7 Nov 82 p 4

[Text] To Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium;

To Comrade Nikolay Aleksandrovich Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers:

Dear Comrades!

On behalf of the BCP Central Committee, the State Council and the Council of Ministers, on behalf of all Bulgarians and on our own behalf, we sent to the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the Council of Ministers, the fraternal Soviet people and to you, personally, most cordial greetings on the occasion of the 65th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

On this remarkable date progressive mankind pays tribute to the heroic deed of the Russian proletariat that, under the leadership of the Bolshevik Party set up by Vladimir Ilich Lenin, secured the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution that opened up a new era in the history of mankind, the era of revolutionary renovation of the world, of socialism and of communism.

By steadily implementing the October Revolution's legacies, the Soviet people, led by their tested vanguard -- the CPSU -- have achieved remarkable successes in building a new life and today are confidently building up the material-technical base of communism.

The glorious 60th anniversary of the USSR, the jubilee we will be celebrating in 1982, is a magnificent victory of Great October. Today the Soviet Union, the first country in the world of victorious socialism, is a fundamental factor in strengthening the right of the socialist community, in the development and historic victories of the world revolutionary movement and also in changing the balance of power in the world for the benefit of peace, freedom, independence, democracy and socialism.

In the present particularly aggravated international situation provoked by the policy of confrontation pursued by the most aggressive imperialistic circles, and above all the United States, the Soviet Union, loyal to its Leninist foreign policy course, is tirelessly and constantly struggling to safeguard peace. All progressive and democratic forces in the world welcomed with warm approval and support the Peace Program of the Eighties that was approved by the 26th CPSU Congress and also the constructive new Soviet initiatives and proposals that followed and that were aimed at eliminating the threat of a nuclear war, halting the arms race, continuing disarmament and safeguarding and strengthening confidence and peace among the peoples.

The BCP and the People's Republic of Bulgaria, guided by the principles of Marxism-Leninism and by proletarian and socialist internationalism, will continue to actively contribute to strengthening the unity and unity of action of the socialist community led by the great Soviet Union, to strengthening the communist and workers movement and to rallying all forces struggling for peace, security and social progress.

The ideas and cause of October instilled a firm faith and optimism in the Bulgarian people in their struggle against capitalism and monarchism-fascism and they are indissolubly linked with the present successful building of new socialist Bulgaria. The Bulgarian-Soviet relations and the eternal and unbreakable friendship between our countries and peoples are strengthening and developing with every passing year. A characteristic trait of these relations is the joint course followed by the BCP and the CPSU toward a comprehensive cooperation and drawing the two countries closer together. The further consistent implementation of this course is a guarantee for the deepening and flourishing of Bulgarian-Soviet relations and for the socialist upsurge of our motherland.

On the day of the 65th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution and on this shining and moving holiday of all progressive mankind, we wish to you, dear comrades, and the fraternal Soviet people further great successes in fulfilling the historic program of the 26th CPSU Congress for building the communist society in your country, in the struggle for safeguarding and strengthening the world peace and also for the triumph of the ideas of Great October.

III. 12 Nov 82

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USSR NATIONAL AFFAIRS
GREAT OCTOBER SOCIALIST REVOLUTION

[Signed] Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Bulgarian State Council; Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers.

SFRY's Ribicic

PM101643 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Nov 82 Second Edition p 4

[Text] To Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium:

Esteemed Comrade Brezhnev,

In connection with the 65th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, on behalf of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and myself, I send you, the CPSU Central Committee and all Communists and working people of the USSR the most heartfelt congratulations and best wishes for new successes in the country's socialist building and further all-around progress and prosperity to the friendly peoples of the Soviet Union.

I take this opportunity to express satisfaction at the successful development of friendly relations and mutually useful cooperation between the LCY and the CPSU and between our two socialist countries and also our readiness to develop them further on the basis of well-known, universally recognized foundations. We are sure that this accords with the long-term interests of the peoples of Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union, equitable international cooperation, peace and social progress and socialism in the world.

[Signed] Mitja Ribicic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium

Al-Qadhdhafi Greetings

PM111615 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Nov 82 p 4

[Text] To Mr Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium:

On the occasion of the 65th anniversary of the October Revolution, on behalf of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyyah, I send you sincere congratulations and best wishes.

Good health and happiness to you, and new successes and prosperity to the people of the Soviet Union.

[Signed] Col Mu'ammarr al-Qadhdhafi

Jordan's Husayn

PM121025 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Nov 82 p 5

[Text] To His Excellency Leonid Brezhnev, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium:

On the occasion of the 65th anniversary of the October Revolution I have pleasure in sending the warmest congratulations and best wishes to Your Excellency and your great people on my own behalf and on behalf of the people and Government of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan.

The peoples of the Soviet Union have been able to secure tremendous achievements thanks to their strength of will, determination and resistance to all difficulties. We seek with the utmost faith and hope to consolidate the ties of friendship and cooperation which exist between our countries, for the sake of our two peoples and the Arab nation's just cause.

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I sincerely wish Your Excellency good health and happiness.

[Signed] Husayn ibn Talal

Saudi Arabian King

LD092008 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1500 GMT 9 Nov 82

[Text] King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-Aziz al-Sa'ud, king of Saudi Arabia, has sent a cable of congratulations to Soviet Leader Leonid Brezhnev on the occasion of the Soviet national day -- the 65th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. The cable reads as follows: I convey sincerest congratulations to Your Excellency on the occasion of the national day of the Soviet Union, and wish the Soviet people happiness and prosperity.

PDRY Congratulations

GF061700 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 6 Nov 82

["Text" of message from 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, Yemeni Socialist Party [YSP] Central Committee secretary general, chairman of the PDRY Supreme People's Council Presidium and chairman of the Council of Ministers, to Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Nikolay Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, on the 65th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution]

[Text] On the anniversary of the 65th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution I have the pleasure, on behalf of the YSP Central Committee and the PDRY people and government, to extend to you -- and through you to Soviet Communists and to the entire friendly Soviet people -- warm greetings of struggle and comradely congratulations.

It is a cause of pleasure and satisfaction for our Yemeni people and our Arab peoples to share with your friendly people their celebration of this anniversary, which is dear to all revolutionaries who have suffered from national and class persecution and who have struggled for the liberation of the homeland and for socialism guided by the noble revolutionary ideals of the theory of scientific socialism and proletarian internationalism.

The Great October Socialist Revolution was an important, historic event that brought to mankind a new era in their struggle for national and social independence and for expediting the end of the capitalist system throughout the world.

While the socialist revolution has achieved for the friendly Soviet people great economic and scientific accomplishments and has become a strength and an example for all world revolutionaries, it has laid down the solid basis for the establishment of a world socialist order and has strengthened the influence of the world revolutionary movement and expanded its scope -- thus it has continued, and continues, to bring about great national and international historic events in its struggle against reactionaries and for the freedom, happiness and security of mankind.

While we congratulate you on this glorious occasion and salute the successes achieved by your friendly people under the leadership of the [word indistinct] party, the CPSU, we highly value the firm and principled internationalist stands of the Soviet Union, its party, government and people, toward the struggle of people -- including the peoples of our Arab nation -- for liberation, social progress and peace.

On this occasion we once again express to you our profound satisfaction with the development of our relations of struggle and with the consolidation of the pillars of firm friendship between our two parties, governments and peoples. We are fully confident that our joint efforts to strengthen our friendship and develop our cooperation in various spheres will expand and grow on the basis of the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between our two countries.

'Arafat Cable

LD102322 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1500 GMT 10 Nov 82

[Text] Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, has sent a cable of congratulations to Leonid Brezhnev on the occasion of the 65th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

The cable said: In the name of the Arab people, the Palestinian people and their fighters, members of the PLO Executive Committee, and in my own name I convey to you and through you to the friendly Soviet peoples sincerest congratulations on the occasion of the 65th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. I wish you good health and happiness and the friendly Soviet peoples progress and prosperity.

People who cherish freedom and peace in the world are today celebrating the anniversary of this glorious revolution which the Soviet peoples achieved under the great Lenin's leadership. The Palestinian people view with pride the great achievements realized by the Soviet peoples and the prospects opened by the revolution for the establishment of peace and the liberation of peoples from injustice, for prosperity and social progress for mankind. In the name of our people and their sole legitimate representative -- the PLO -- on this glorious day we highly appreciate the stance adopted by the Soviet Union on all levels and in every conference. It is a firm, principled and supportive stance for our just struggle against imperialism, Zionism and racism and against Israeli aggression, for the restoration of our national rights, including the right to return, self-determination and to the establishment of an independent Palestinian state on the territories of our homeland, Palestine.

In conclusion I wish you once more good health and happiness and to your friendly people progress and prosperity under your wise and bold leadership. It is a revolution until victory.

Philippines Communists

PM111619 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Nov 82 p 4

[Text] To the CPSU Central Committee:

Dear comrades:

In connection with the 65th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, the Philippine Communist Party [PKP] Central Committee sends your party, the Soviet Government and all Soviet people its warmest congratulations, imbued with deep feelings of fraternity and international solidarity.

The October Revolution, which heralded the start of the greatest social transformations in mankind's history, continues to live on in the minds and deeds of people in all parts of the world. Every year the Great October jubilees are celebrated on a worldwide scale, including in the Philippines on our party's initiative. On this day we mark the new victories and achievements of the ideas and social forces which were put in motion by the victory of Russia's proletariat.

For the Soviet people themselves the last 65 years of labor and creation, struggle and sacrifices have been a period of inexhaustible loyalty to high proletarian ideals and the maintenance of the revolutionary enthusiasm with which the building of the world's first socialist stage began. After accomplishing the victorious October Revolution the Soviet people took on the tremendously important historical role of vanguard of the builders of a new world and the heroic duty to defend not only their own revolutionary gains but the results of the struggle by all fraternal peoples who have won national and social liberation and appeal for help in the struggle against imperialist counterrevolution. Every year the celebration of the October anniversary embodies the increased glory and well-being of those who bear that responsibility on their shoulders, those who have built socialism and are laying the foundations for communism.

Today there is no more convincing proof of the successes and the mighty force of the example of the Soviet Union and the fraternal socialist states than the hysterical anti-Soviet policy of the most reactionary capitalist circles, represented above all by the Reagan administration in the United States. As the protracted economic and social crisis that is spreading steadily to all parts of the capitalist world deepens, these imperialist circles try desperately to retard the crisis-free growth of the Soviet economy and erect cold war barriers in the path of trade and other relations with the Soviet Union and kindle a large-scale, unbridled campaign of lies and slander about Soviet society and its economic and social achievements. They nurture reckless plans for delivering themselves from their crises with the help of extensive military programs, dreaming of destroying socialism even at the cost of the destruction of the whole world.

Among the slogans of the victorious October Revolution was the appeal for peace and the ending of imperialist war. Under your party's leadership, the revolutionary struggle for peace has run right through the entire epoch of socialist building in the USSR and the Soviet Union's relations with all countries and peoples. The call to preserve peace and curb the instigators of nuclear war rings out powerfully today, too, as we mark the October jubilee. The continuity of the great ideas of the October Revolution was once again vividly demonstrated in the course of the past year in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's statement that the USSR will not be the first to use nuclear weapons and in numerous, consistent proposals by the Soviet Union aimed at preserving peace, disarmament, ensuring security in Asia -- which is particularly dear to the hearts of Filipinos, turning the Indian Ocean into a nuclear-free zone of peace and ensuring the peaceful resolution of the Near East crisis.

Our party, marking the 65th anniversary of the October Revolution and paying a tribute of deep respect to those who led the revolution to victory and are implementing its aims by creating a mighty, humane, peace-loving Soviet society, sends it fraternal greetings to Soviet communists and all the Soviet people. We wish you new, still more remarkable successes along the path of communist building.

With fraternal greetings,

[Signed] The PKP Central Committee

Uganda's Obote

EA071556 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 7 Nov 82

[Text] President Milton Obote has said he is confident that the ties of friendship and all-round cooperation between Uganda and the Soviet Union will grow stronger each passing day for the benefit of the people of the two countries. In a message of congratulations to President Brezhnev on the 65th anniversary of the October Revolution, Dr Obote added that the Uganda Government has no doubt that under Brezhnev's leadership the Soviet Union would strive even harder to contribute to the cause of international peace and security and to the struggle for freedom and independence of the oppressed people all over the world.

LEONID ILYCH BREZHNEV DIES 10 NOVEMBER

Death Announced

LD110842 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 11 Nov 82

[Text] Moscow speaking, Moscow speaking from the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers.

The CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers with profound sorrow inform the party and the whole Soviet people that on 10 November 1982 at 0830 there occurred the sudden death of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The name of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, a true continuer of Lenin's great cause and ardent champion of peace and communism, will live forever in the hearts of the Soviet people and of the whole of progressive mankind.

Cause of Death

OW112004 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Nov 82 First Edition p 1

["Medical Conclusion of the Illness and Cause of Death of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev" -- PRAVDA headline]

[Text] L.I. Brezhnev, born in 1906, suffered from atherosclerosis of the aorta with an aneurism of the abdominal section of the aorta; stenosing atherosclerosis of the coronary arteries; ischemic heart disease involving a disrupted cardiac rhythm; and cicatricial myocardium changes after infarcts already suffered.

His heart suddenly stopped beating between 0800 and 0900 on 10 November 1982.

The diagnosis was fully confirmed during a pathological and anatomical investigation.

[Signed] Prof Ye Chazov, head of the Fourth Main Administration of the USSR Ministry of Health, academician of the USSR Academy of Sciences and USSR Academy of Medical Sciences; Prof Ye. Schmidt, academician of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences; Prof V. Popov, merited scientist; Prof V. Smagin, corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences; Prof A. Chuchalin, corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences; M. Kosarev, attending physician; Prof N. Krayevskiy, academician of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences; and Prof Yu. Postnov, merited scientist.

Party-Government Address

LD111250 Moscow TASS in English 1240 GMT 11 Nov 82

["Address of the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the USSR Council of Ministers to the Communist Party and the Soviet people" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow November 12 TASS:

"Dear comrades,

The Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the entire Soviet people have suffered a grave loss. The true follower of the great cause of Lenin, fiery patriot, outstanding revolutionary and fighter for peace and communism, most prominent politician and statesman of our times, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, passed away.

The entire many-sided activity, the life of L.I. Brezhnev are inseparable from the most important stages in the history of the land of the soviets. Collectivisation and industrialisation, the Great Patriotic War and the post-war rebirth, the opening up of the Virgin Lands and the organisation of space exploration -- these are also landmarks in the biography of the glorious son of the working class Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. Wherever the party sent him, Leonid Ilich selflessly, with the energy, persistence, daring and principledness typical of him, struggled for its great ideals.

The Soviet people and our friends all over the world by right associate the consistent assertion of the Leninist norms in party and state life and the perfection of socialist democracy with the name of Comrade Brezhnev and with his tireless work in the post of general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet. He wisely steered the activities of the Leninist headquarters of the party -- its Central Committee, the Politbureau of the Central Committee, setting an example of the masterful organization of concerted collective work. He played an outstanding role in drafting and implementing the economic and socio-political strategy of the party at the stage of developed socialism, in laying down and pursuing the course of improving the wellbeing of the people and in the further strengthening of the economic and defence might of our country.

Leonid Brezhnev made an ever-lasting contribution to the formulation and implementation of the policy of our party on the international scene, a policy of peace, peaceful cooperation, detente, disarmament, a strong rebuff to the aggressive intrigues of imperialism and prevention of nuclear catastrophe. Great was his contribution to the consolidation of the world socialist community and the development of the international communist movement.

While Leonid Brezhnev's heart was beating, his thoughts and deeds were entirely dedicated to the interests of the working people. He was always linked vitally and inseparably with the mass of the working people. He was and remains an embodiment of Leninist ideological devotion, consistent internationalism, revolutionary optimism and humanism in the minds of the Communists, hundreds of millions of people in all continents.

Grave is our loss, profound is our grief. At this hour of mourning the Communists, all the working people of the Soviet Union rally still closer behind the Leninist CPSU Central Committee, its steering nucleus, that was established under the beneficial influence of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. The people have faith in the party, its mighty collective reason and will, they wholeheartedly support its home and foreign policy. The Soviet people know well: The banner of Lenin, the banner of the October Revolution, under which historic victories of world significance were attained, is in reliable hands.

The party and the people are armed with the grandiose programme of Communist construction, worked out by the 23rd-26th CPSU Congresses. That programme is being steadily implemented. The party will continue doing its utmost to raise the well-being of the people through intensifying production, enhancing its efficiency and quality of work, and fulfilling the Food Programme of the USSR.

The party will continue showing all-round concern for consolidating of the alliance of the working class, collective farm peasantry and people's intelligentsia, for strengthening the socio-political and ideological unity of Soviet society, the fraternal friendship of the peoples of the USSR, for the ideological steeling of the working people in the spirit of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian, socialist internationalism.

Invariable is the Soviet people's will for peace, the lodestar leading to the morrow is not preparations for war, which doom the peoples to a senseless squandering of their material and spiritual wealth, but consolidation of peace. This noble idea permeates the Peace Programme for the 1980s, the entire foreign policy activities of the party and the Soviet state.

We see the entire complexity of the international situation, the attempts by the aggressive circles of imperialism to undermine peaceful coexistence, to push the peoples to the path of enmity and military confrontation. But this cannot waver our resolve to uphold peace. We will do everything necessary for those who are fond of military ventures not to catch the land of the soviets unawares, for the potential aggressor to know: A crushing retaliatory strike awaits him ineluctably.

Relying on its might, displaying the greatest vigilance and self-control and retaining invariable loyalty to the peaceloving principles and aims of its foreign policy, the Soviet Union will perseveringly struggle to ward off from mankind the threat of nuclear war and to ensure detente and disarmament.

Together with us in this struggle are the fraternal countries of socialism, the fighters for national and social liberation, the peaceloving countries of all continents, all upright people of the earth. The policy of peace expresses the fundamental vital interests of humanity, and therefore the future is with this policy.

The Soviet people views the party as its tried and tested collective guider, wise leader and organiser. Serving the working class, the working people -- such is the highest goal and meaning of the entire activity of the party. The unshakable unity of the party and the people was and remains a source of the unconquerable strength of Soviet society.

The CPSU sacredly cherishes the trust of the working people and is constantly strengthening its links with the masses. The people have learned in practice that, faced with any turn of developments and any trials, the party is a match for its historical mission. The domestic and foreign policy of the CPSU, formulated under the leadership of Leonid Brezhnev, will continue to be pursued consistently and purposefully.

The life and work of Leonid Brezhnev will always be an inspiring example of dedicated service to the Communist Party and the Soviet people.

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Council of Ministers of the USSR express the confidence that the Communists, all the Soviet people will show a high sense of awareness and organisation and ensure by their selfless and creative work under the leadership of the Leninist party the implementation of the plans of communist construction and the further flourishing of our socialist homeland."

Funeral Commission

LD111336 Moscow TASS in English 1308 GMT 11 Nov 82

[Resolution of the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the USSR Council of Ministers" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow November 11 TASS -- The CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the USSR Council of Ministers have resolved:

1. To form a commission for organising the funeral of the general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, in the following composition: Andropov, Yu.V. (chairman); Gorbachev, M.S.; Grishin, V.V.; Gromyko, A.A.; Pelshe, A.Ya; Tikhonov, N.A.; Ustinov, D.F.; Chernenko, K.U.; Kuznetsov, V.V.; Kapitonov, I.V.; Zimyanin, M.V.; Aleksandrov, A.P.; Shalayev, S.A.; Pastukhov, B.N.; Blokhin, N.N.; Markov, G.M.; Khrennikov, T.N.; Ponomarev, N.A.; Bondarchuk, S.F.; Tereshkova, V.V.; Beregovoy, G.T.; Gordiyenko, A.F.; Smirnov, V.A.; Golubeva, V.N.; and Gitalov, A.V.

2. To bury L.I. Brezhnev in Red Square.

[Moscow TASS in English at 1446 GMT on 11 November carries a "corrected version" on this item which adds to the list of funeral commission members "Ponomarev, B.N." after Kuznetsov.]

Days of Mourning

LD111526 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1455 GMT 11 Nov 82

["Decision of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and USSR Council of Ministers" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 11 Nov (TASS) -- The CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers have decided:

1. In connection with the death of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium to declare 12, 13, 14 and 15 November 1982 as days of mourning in the country; no classes on the day of the funeral in the primary, 8-year and secondary schools.
2. At the moment of the burial of the body of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, salvoes are to be fired in Moscow, in the capitals of the union republics, in the hero cities of Leningrad, Volgograd, Odessa, Sevastopol, Novorossiysk, Kerch, Tula, in the hero fortress of Brest, and also in the towns of Kaliningrad, Lvov, Rostov-on-Don, Kuybyshev, Sverdlovsk, Novosibirsk, Chita, Khabarovsk, Vladivostok, Severomorsk, Dnepropetrovsk, Zaporozhye and Dneprodzerzhinsk.

At that time to stop for 5 minutes the work of all enterprises and organizations throughout the territory of the Soviet Union with the exception of enterprises engaging in uninterrupted production; and to carry out a 3-minute siren salute at factories and enterprises, on railways, and on ships of the sea and river fleet.

Lying-in-State 12-14 Nov

LD111520 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1506 GMT 11 Nov 82

["From the Commission Organizing the Funeral of Leonid Brezhnev" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 11 November (TASS) -- The commission organizing the funeral of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, announces that the coffin containing Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's body will be placed in the Hall of Columns of the House of Unions on 12 November 1982.

For working people to bid farewell to Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, access to the Hall of Columns will be open on 12, 13 and 14 November.

Funeral Date

LD120758 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0700 GMT 12 Nov 82

[Text] The commission for the organization of the funeral of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev reports that the funeral of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev will take place on Monday 15 November at 1200 [0900 GMT] in Red Square.

Obituary Published

OW112037 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Nov 82 First Edition p 2

[Text] Following the full text of the obituary published by the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the USSR Council of ministers:

On November 10, 1982, Leonid Brezhnev, general of the Soviet Union, chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, four-times hero of the Soviet Union and hero of socialist labor, died a sudden death at the age of 75. The outstanding leader of the Communist Party and the Soviet State, of the international communist and working-class movement, eminent theorist and talented organizer passed away. The whole of his long, striking life was devoted wholeheartedly to the great cause of the October Revolution, the party of Lenin, the interests of the working people, the building of communism.

Leonid Brezhnev was born on 19 December 1906 in the city of Dneprodzerzhinsk into the family of a steelworker. As a boy of 15 he came to an iron and steel works, where he received his worker's steeling in its big and glorious work collective. Leonid Brezhnev joined the Komsomol at the age of 17, and in 1931 he became a member of the Communist Party.

Having graduated from a technicum, Leonid Brezhnev worked as a land surveyor in the Kursk province, in Belorussia and in the Urals and came to love the land and the farmers' arduous work, needed so much by the people.

Having returned to his home city, Leonid Brezhnev entered a metallurgical institute. During his studies he performed responsible party and public assignments being secretary of the department party committee, chairman of the institute's trade union committee and subsequently secretary of the institute's party committee. Upon graduation he worked at a plant, served in the army in the Transbaykal area and held different posts in government and the party.

After being elected secretary of the Dnepropetrovsk Obkom in 1939 L.I. Brezhnev carried out extensive work to organize the production of war technology.

Leonid Brezhnev was in the regular army from the early days of the Great Patriotic War of the Soviet people. He went the arduous roads of the front lines war from Novorossiysk to Prague as a fighter, communist and political worker. Being deputy chief of the Political Directorate of the southern front, chief of the political department of the 18th Army and Chief of the Political Directorate of the 4th Ukrainian front, he took part in planning and carrying out a number of major operations of the Soviet Army in the Caucasus, in the Black Sea area, in the Crimea and in the Ukraine and participated in the liberation of European nations from the fascist invaders. The unprecedented feat of arms of Soviet soldiers at small land is associated with the name of Commissar Brezhnev. He finished his wartime path as the commissar of a composite regiment at the victory parade in Moscow.

In 1946 Leonid Brezhnev was elected first secretary of the Zaporozhye and later of the Dnepropetrovsk Obkoms of the Communist Party [Bolsheviks] of the Ukraine. Such giants of the Soviet industry as Zaporozhstal, Dneproges, Metallurgical plants of Dnepropetrovsk and Nikopol, and pits of the Krivoy Rog area were restored under his direct guidance.

In 1950-1952 Leonid Brezhnev was first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Moldavia. He did much for the development of the industry, for socialist restructuring of agriculture, and for cultural development of Moldavia, then one of the youngest union republics.

In 1954 Leonid Brezhnev was elected second secretary and in 1955 first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan. He put all his heart and soul into the effort to cultivate these Virgin Lands and was in the front ranks of the fighters in the great battle for a large harvest in Kazakhstan. And it is Leonid Brezhnev's intransigent merit that this battle has been won and Kazakhstan has become one of the major grain-growing regions of the homeland.

At the 19th party congress and subsequent party congresses Leonid Brezhnev was elected member of the CPSU Central Committee. He was candidate member of the Presidium of the CPSU Central Committee, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee (1956-1957), member of the Presidium of the CPSU Central Committee (1957-1966), and since 1966 member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee. In 1958-1966 he was member of the Politburo, deputy chairman and chairman of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee for the RSFSR.

Leonid Brezhnev was deputy of the 3d to 10th convocations of the USSR Supreme Soviet, deputy of the 5th to 10th convocations of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet, member of the 3d convocation of the Moldavian SSR Supreme Soviet and the 4th convocation of the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet, was member of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet (1965-1977), chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet (1960-1964 and from 1977).

At the October plenary meeting of the CPSU Central Committee in 1964 Leonid Brezhnev was elected first secretary and in 1966 general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. Further development and strengthening of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union is inseparably connected with his tireless theoretical, political and organizing activity. Firmly following Lenin's teaching and behests, he tirelessly showed concern that the party exercise fuller the role of the steering and guiding force of Soviet society, of the organizer and inspirer of creative work of millions, of the political vanguard of the Soviet people.

Leonid Brezhnev made a priceless contribution to the restoration, consolidation and development of the Leninist norms of party life and principles of leadership, in the strengthening of the party's ties with the masses. As general secretary of the Central Committee he ensured harmonious collective work of the Central Committee, of its politburo. Leonid Brezhnev paid much attention to the perfection of the activity of party organizations of republics, of kray, oblast, city, rayon and primary party organizations.

Leonid Brezhnev made a great contribution to the implementation of the plans for building communism in our country. The economic and social policies of the party were based on the fundamental precepts formulated by the 23d to 26th CPSU Congresses on building developed socialism and on transition to communism. The problems of developing socialist industry and agrarian policy, one of whose essential links is the Food Program, enhancing the efficiency of and intensifying production, perfecting social relations, and the communist education of the working people -- all these questions were worked out in a creative spirit by the party, its Central Committee led by Leonid Brezhnev.

Leonid Brezhnev chaired the Constitution Commission and on the basis of his report the USSR Supreme Soviet, following countrywide discussion and approval, adopted the new USSR Constitution in 1977, which gave a fresh, powerful impetus to the extension of socialist democracy. Leonid Brezhnev carried out manyfaceted and fruitful work in his post of head of the Soviet state. It helped to raise the prestige of the bodies of people's power even further and improve their work.

The people has created by its heroic labor a strong material and technical base of developed socialism. The conjunction of the achievements of the scientific and technical revolution with the advantages of socialism makes it possible to ensure progress in all economic sectors. The party and the state show constant concern for improving the people's well-being and raising their material and cultural standards. Leonid Brezhnev paid much attention to the problems of scientific and technical progress, the growth of labor productivity, improvements in the quality of work, the development of productive forces in Siberia and the Far East, and the space exploration effort.

Leonid Brezhnev showed much concern for the development by the party of Marxist-Leninist teaching and its creative application. A stalwart Marxist-Leninist, he made a big contribution to the theory of scientific communism, the elaboration of the teaching on mature socialism and ways of further perfecting and developing it.

For many years Leonid Brezhnev headed the USSR Defense Council, showing daily concern for the Soviet Armed Forces which dependably protect the peaceful work of the Soviet people and are a bulwark of world peace. He was awarded the highest military rank of marshal of the Soviet Union.

Proceeding from Lenin's heritage, Leonid Brezhnev thoroughly analyzed the international situation, the alignment of forces on the world scene and practical ways of averting world thermonuclear war. Leonid Brezhnev's works on questions of war and peace are of fundamental importance to Soviet foreign policy.

Leonid Brezhnev, a great patriot, was an internationalist in the most profound, Leninist sense of the word. Linked by a thousand bonds with his people, he always understood and took to heart the fates and aspirations of other nations. He did a great deal to ensure that the potentialities and might of the world's first socialist state serve in the best possible way the cause of peace, the cause of mutual understanding and friendship among nations and fruitful and mutually enriching cooperation.

His dedication to the ideas of internationalism became vividly embodied in Leonid Brezhnev's efforts and tireless concern for strengthening fraternal friendship and cooperation with the countries of the world socialist community and for the combative alliance of the Marxist-Leninist parties of the socialist countries on the basis of equality, mutual respect and assistance.

Leonid Brezhnev was tirelessly working to strengthen and develop fruitful comprehensive relations with the countries which had shaken off the yoke of colonialism and embarked on the road of socialist orientation and struggle for socialism, with all the peoples fighting for political and economic independence.

Deepening and improvement of relations with the fraternal communist parties all over the world during the new, crucial and complex stage of the development of the world communist movement are associated with the name of Leonid Brezhnev. He highly appreciated the dedication of class brothers and their loyalty to the ideas of communism.

Leonid Brezhnev will live on in history as a great peace champion. He profoundly understood the catastrophic danger of war in our nuclear age. He is the author of the inspiring and mobilizing idea which caught up with the whole world that man's primary right is the right to live.

Under Leonid Brezhnev's leadership our party drew up and endorsed at the 24th congress a programme of peace which was developed at the 25th and 26th CPSU Congresses. It put forward many major peace-loving initiatives. This helps to maintain permanently an atmosphere of detente and cooperation in international relations, to wage actively a struggle for peaceful coexistence, against the forces of aggression and imperialism. Peace and socialism have even more strongly become an indissoluble whole in the minds of the millions.

Notable for Leonid Brezhnev have been lofty partisanship, Bolshevik principledness, modesty and humaneness. He was close and dear to all the Soviet people.

Leonid Brezhnev was four times awarded the title of Hero of the Soviet Union and the title of Hero of Socialist Labor for his outstanding services performed to the CPSU and the Soviet state in building communism, for his great personal contribution to the victory of the Soviet people over the German fascist invaders in the Great Patriotic War, for his active and fruitful activities for strengthening the Soviet Union's economic and defense might and tireless work in the struggle for peace and security of peoples.

He was also awarded the "victory" order, eight Orders of Lenin, two Orders of the October Revolution, two orders of the Red Banner, the Orders of Bogdan Khmel'nitskiy, second degree of the Patriotic War first degree, of the Red Star, honorary arms and medals of the USSR. He was also awarded the Karl Marx gold medal and the title of Lenin Prize Laureate.

For his services performed to the communist, working class and national liberation movements, in this struggle for peace Leonid Brezhnev was thrice awarded the title of Hero of Bulgaria, thrice -- of Hero of the GDR, of Hero of the Mongolian People's Republic and Hero of Labor of the MPR, thrice -- of Hero of the CSSR, Hero of Cuba and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. He was bearer of the highest decorations of Poland, Hungary, Romania, Yugoslavia, the DPRK, Laos and many other states. He was laureate of the international Lenin prize, the Dimitrov prize and bearer of the Frederic Joliot-Curie "Peace Gold Medal."

The Communists, the Soviet people, our friends abroad, all who cherish peace on earth are bowing their heads, paying a tribute of deep respect to the memory of the outstanding leader of the CPSU and the Soviet state, the most prominent political figure of our times.

[Signed] CPSU Central Committee; USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; USSR Council of Ministers.

PRAVDA, IZVESTIYA Coverage

OW112224 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 12 November in its First Edition on page 1 publishes a 9-inch vertical by 6-inch horizontal portrait of L.I. Brezhnev. In the portrait Brezhnev is shown wearing a dark suit and tie and sporting five stars on the left side of his breast and other medals on the right side. At the top right of page 1 above the portrait is a statement on the grievous loss to the CPSU and Soviet people on the death of Brezhnev.

To the left of the portrait in 1/2-inch bold letters is the word "Appeal" ["Obrashcheniye"] with less prominent bold type continuing the headline which reads "of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, USSR Council of Ministers to the Communist Party and to the Soviet People." The appeal is published in two columns below this headline. Immediately below the appeal at the bottom of the page and also across two columns is the announcement on the resolutions adopted on the mourning period, closure of schools and salutes to be carried out in honor of Brezhnev's burial.

Below Brezhnev's portrait, also across two columns are the following announcements: 1) on the death of Brezhnev at 0830 on 10 November; 2) on the medical conclusions concerning the illness and cause of death of Brezhnev; 3) on the resolutions concerning the funeral commission and burial place of Brezhnev; and 4) on the lying-in-state of Brezhnev and admission to view his remains. The entire page is framed in a heavy black border.

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian on 12 November in its Morning Edition publishes on page 1 at the top right above a portrait of Brezhnev a statement on the memory of Brezhnev living forever in the hearts "of Soviet people and all progressive mankind." The remainder of the page, if type size and IZVESTIYA flag are disregarded, is identical to page 1 of PRAVDA. The same comparison is valid for the front pages of GUDOK and SELSKAYA ZHIZN.

SUPREME SOVIET SESSION POSTPONED UNTIL 23 NOV

LD111650 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 11 Nov 82

[Text] On the postponement of the opening of the seventh USSR Supreme Soviet session of the tenth convocation:

The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium reports that the opening of the Seventh Session of the USSR Supreme Soviet of the tenth convocation is postponed until 23 November 1982.

AFP REPORTS ON CURRENT SECURITY MEASURES IN MOSCOW

NC120951 Paris AFP in English 0940 GMT 12 Nov 82

[Text] Moscow, Nov 12 (AFP) -- The usual hustle and bustle in the Soviet capital was markedly reduced today as large contingents of troops and security forces deployed throughout the city in preparation for Monday's state funeral of Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev.

Early morning shoppers were few, as Muscovites went directly to work to attend mourning ceremonies that had been organized in shops and factories.

Cinemas and theaters were closed, sports events cancelled and hotels emptied to accommodate the Soviet and foreign delegations expected for Monday's noon-time funeral.

Preparations were underway to block all access to the capital -- where public transport was cut back and parking in the center prohibited -- as troops took up positions around Red Square, where Mr Brezhnev will be buried.

Unarmed soldiers were stationed in the Kremlin gardens and outside subway stations while others, equipped with walkie-talkies, patrolled the streets of the capital. Near the central market, security forces questioned pedestrians and scrupulously searched handbags.

The "state of siege" atmosphere stood in sharp contrast to the equanimity with which Muscovites have reacted to the news that their leader for the past 18 years had died.

Mr Brezhnev's body is now lying in state in heavily guarded trade union house where only delegations of mourners are permitted to enter.

Moscow newspapers today published black-bordered portraits of the late Soviet president on their front pages, accompanied by the official announcement of his death issued yesterday by the Communist Party Central Committee.

CONDOLENCES RECEIVED FROM DOMESTIC BODIES

Party, State Organs

LD120548 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0304 GMT 12 Nov 82

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and the USSR Council of Ministers are receiving numerous profound condolences from party, soviet, and public organizations and labor collectives on the occasion of the death of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev.

Condolences have been expressed by the Moscow CPSU Gorkom; the Moscow city Soviet of People's Deputies; the RSFR Presidium of the Supreme Soviet and Council of Ministers; the Leningrad CPSU Obkom and Gorkom; the Leningrad Oblispolkom and the city Soviet of People's Deputies; the Communist Party of Ukraine Central Committee; the Ukrainian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and Council of Ministers; the Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan Community Party Central Committees, Supreme Soviet Presidium and Councils of Ministers; the Soviet Armed Forces, the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs; the AUCCTU; the Komsomol Central Committee; the USSR Academy of Sciences; the Union of Writers and the USSR; labor collectives, and other party, administrative and public organizations.

Kiev Authorities

AU120926 Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 0815 GMT 12 Nov 82

[Text] The Communists and all working people of the Soviet Ukraine have with deep horror received the news about the death of the prominent figure of the Communist Party, the Soviet state and the worldwide communist movement, ardent champion of peace and communism, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium chairman, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev.

The entire life of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, faithful continuer of great Lenin's cause, was completely dedicated to service to the Soviet people, to the pursuit of our party's general line, and to the consolidation of its leading and guiding role, reads the condolence message cabled by the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium and Council of Ministers to the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and Council of Ministers.

At this mournful hour, the Ukrainian Communist Party, a tested combat detachment of the CPSU, is even more closely rallying its ranks around the Leninist Central Committee, which firmly and confidently leads our people along the path of communist construction. The strength of our party -- great Lenin's party -- rests in its indissoluble unity with the masses, in its ability to rally the working people and to direct them toward achieving the supreme goals of the people and the state.

The (?leadership) of the great CPSU has been tested in the decades of the struggle. It has brought the country's working people to historic victories.

Like all Soviet people, the people of the Ukraine boundlessly trust in their own party and its Central Committee, firmly follow the party and vigorously supports its internal and foreign policy. The republic's workers class, kolkhoz peasantry and intelligentsia are determined to do their utmost to implement the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and Lenin's immortal legacy.

WORKERS' MEETINGS HELD TO MOURN BREZHNEV

LD120914 Moscow TASS in English 0738 GMT 12 Nov 82

[Text] Moscow November 11 TASS -- It was with great sorrow that Soviet people received news of the death of Leonid Brezhnev, the glorious son of the working class. At their mourning meetings the working people of the USSR spoke with pain in their hearts about this great loss, about their loyalty to the Leninist ideals and their desire to rally still more closely around the Communist Party and its headquarters -- the Central Committee of the CPSU.

A mourning meeting, attended by thousands, took place at the Dzerzhinskiy metallurgical works in Dneprodzerzhinsk, the birthplace of Leonid Brezhnev.

Speaking at the meeting workers and employees pointed out that Leonid Brezhnev played an outstanding role in planning and implementing the party's economic, social and political strategy and its policy of raising the living standards of the people.

Hundreds of workers and employees of Moscow's Hammer and Sickle metallurgical works assembled for a meeting. "We workers," said Vyacheslav Koptev, steel worker, Hero of Socialist Labour, "know well that at all party and government posts Leonid Brezhnev devoted all his energies to translating the great ideals of Marxism-Leninism into life."

Chemists, miners and steelworkers of Kuzbass (Siberia) unanimously expressed at their meetings the determination to increase by their hard work the economic and defensive strength of their homeland.

Leonid Brezhnev devoted all his life to the struggle for a happy future for mankind, Pranas Svilainis, a milling-machine operator, Hero of Socialist Labour, said at a meeting held at the circulating machines plant in Vilnius. Like all Soviet people, he went on, we shall devote all our energies to carrying out the decisions of the 20th congress of the CPSU. We firmly believe that the supreme goal, that of building a communist society, toward which Leonid Brezhnev, a true Leninist, was working, will be reached.

MOSCOW TV REMEMBERS BREZHNEV'S PEACE INITIATIVES

LD111722 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1548 GMT 11 Nov 82

[From "The World Today" program presented by Georgiy Zubkov]

[Text] The world has learnt the sad news. Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, loyal continuer of the great cause of Lenin, ardent patriot, outstanding revolutionary and struggler for peace and communism, major politician and statesman of the present day has departed this life.

All foreign news agencies, all radio stations and television companies tell of the life and activity of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev who will remain in history as a great struggler for peace. He deeply understood the catastrophic danger of war in our nuclear age. To him belongs the inspiring and mobilizing idea which has spread around the whole world that man's basic right is the right to life. Under Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's leadership our party elaborated and confirmed at the 24th congress the Peace Program which was developed at the 25th and 26th CPSU Congresses, and put forward many major peaceloving initiatives! This helps constantly to support an atmosphere of detente and cooperation in international relations and actively to conduct the struggle for peaceful coexistence against the forces of aggression and imperialism. Peace and socialism entered more firmly into the consciousness of the millions as an indissoluble whole.

Further Tribute

LD111914 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1545 GMT 11 Nov 82

[From "The World Today" program]

[Text] Loyal to their internationalist principles, the CPSU and the Soviet people have done and will do everything in their power to support their foreign brothers -- from Cuba in the West to Vietnam in the East -- who have chosen the path of constructing a new society. In its turn the USSR values the solidarity of its friends. In the common recognition of our friends, the outstanding services toward consolidating the cooperation of the socialist countries are those of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev.

At conferences of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact, at meetings in the Crimea, and during other international contacts, Leonid Ilich displayed active concern for the constant development and strengthening of the world by socialism.

CONDOLENCES, TRIBUTES MARK BREZHNEV PASSING

U.S. President

LD120956 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 12 Nov 82

[Text] Ronald Reagan, President of the United States of America, stressed in a telegram of condolences that President Brezhnev was one of the most important world figures for almost two decades.

Message From PRC

OW111846 Beijing XINHUA in English 1831 GMT 11 Nov 82

["Chinese National People's Congress Sends Message of Condolence for Brezhnev's Death" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, November 11 (XINHUA) -- The Standing Committee of the Chinese National People's Congress today sent a message of condolence for the death of Brezhnev to the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Soviet Union. The message reads:

President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Soviet Union Leonid Ilich Brezhnev unfortunately passed away. We wish to convey to you, and through you, to his family our deep condolences.

Mongolia's Batmonh

LD120818 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0707 GMT 12 Nov 82

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 12 Nov (TASS) -- The news of the sudden death of L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has cast us into the deepest grief. This was stated in an interview with a TASS correspondent by J. Batmonh, member of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party Politburo and chairman of the Mongolian Council of Ministers. During these sorrowful days we share from the bottom of our hearts the pain of the loss to Soviet Communists and the entire Soviet people.

An outstanding Communist and Leninist has passed away. L.I. Brezhnev made an outstanding contribution to the development of the theory and practice of socialist and communist construction. Together with all progressive mankind the Mongolian people revere the political and state wisdom of L.I. Brezhnev, who made truly titanic endeavors to lay the foundations of international detente and universal peace and security.

The death of L.I. Brezhnev is also a grievous loss for the Mongolian people. During these days the Communists and working people of the Mongolian people's republic express firm resolve to continue steadily strengthening friendship with the CPSU and the Soviet people.

SRV Communiqué

OW120321 Hanoi VNA in English 1547 GMT 11 Nov 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, November 11 -- The following communiqué is released here this evening: With extreme grief, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, the Council of State and the Council of Ministers of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam inform the whole party and people of Vietnam that:

Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, passed away at 8:30 a.m. on November 10, 1982 in Moscow.

Comrade L.I. Brezhnev is the loyal successor of the great cause of V.I. Lenin, an eminent activist of the international communist and workers movement, a tireless fighter for peace and for the victory of socialism and communism, and a great friend of the Vietnamese people.

His decease is a great loss not only to the Communist Party and the people of the Soviet Union, but also to the entire party and people of Vietnam and the whole progressive mankind.

PRK Message

BK120619 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 12 Nov 82

[Message from the KPRP Central Committee, the National Assembly, the Council of State, the Council of Ministers and the people of the PRK to the CPSU Central Committee, the Supreme Soviet Presidium, the Supreme Soviet and the Council of Ministers of the USSR expressing condolences over the demise of Comrade Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium -- date not given]

[Text] To the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the USSR Supreme Soviet, the USSR Council of Ministers, Moscow:

The KPRP [Kampuchean Peoples Revolutionary Party] Central Committee, the Council of State, the National Assembly, the Council of Ministers and the people of the PRK [Peoples Republic of Kampuchea] have learned with great emotion of the demise of Comrade Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

Comrade Leonid Brezhnev was a great leader and an outstanding and most beloved hero of the Soviet people, a noble figure of the workers and international communist movement, and a most famous combatant who spared no efforts in his active and resolute struggle in service of the most precious cause of mankind in this as well as future generations: namely, socialism and peace.

The life and great achievements and the principal ideas of Comrade Leonid Brezhnev are the light and the symbol of the perennial hope of all mankind in the world who will never forget his magnificent service and will always learn from and always highly uphold his invaluable cause.

As to the PRK, Comrade Leonid Brezhnev made great contributions to strengthening and developing the bonds of fraternal friendship and militant solidarity between the two parties and peoples.

The demise of Comrade Leonid Brezhnev is an immense loss not only for the Soviet party and people but also for the Kampuchean party and people as well as the whole of progressive mankind in the world.

On this most woeful occasion, the KPRP Central Committee, the Council of State, the National Assembly and the Council of Ministers of the PRK would like to express their most heartfelt condolences to the CPSU Central Committee, the Supreme Soviet Presidium, the Council of Ministers and the people of the USSR and the bereaved family.

Lao Leaders

BK121033 Vientiane KPL in English 0900 GMT 12 Nov 82

["Message of Condolences to the USSR" -- KPL headline]

[Text] Vientiane, November 12 (KPL) -- Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the Executive Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party [LPRP], and chairman of the Council of Ministers of Laos, and Souphanouvong, president of the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR] and the People's Supreme Assembly [PSA], on November 12, sent a message of condolences to the Executive Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union CC, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet and the Council of Ministers of the USSR, on the passing away of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev.

The message said, on behalf of LPRP, the PSA, the Council of Ministers of the LPDR and the entire Lao people, we would like to express our condolences to the Soviet communist and people [as received].

Leonid I. Brezhnev, the message added, was one of the best Communists of our contemporary time, being a continuator of the great work of Lenin, a great nationalist, a beloved son of the Soviet people, a fighter for the victory of socialism and communism for the interests of workers, the working class, a precious agitator of the international communist movement, and a tireless fighter for peace, friendship and co-operation among the peoples of the world.

The message went on, throughout his active life, from being a worker to becoming general, from the position of leading various levels of institutions within the party organisation to reach the top ranking positions of general secretary of the CPSU, L.I. Brezhnev, had devoted his life, knowledge, ability for the well being of the Soviet people and for the prosperity of the USSR. He also set good examples of determination in overcoming all kinds of difficulties such as during the Great Patriotic War, the clearing of virgin land, the development of agriculture and industry, the space research all of which [words indistinct] truly merits the name of Hero of the Soviet Union.

The message went on, determining to further the foreign policy [words indistinct] Brezhnev highly contributed to the unity and the powerful position of the world socialist system, in the struggle for peace and security of the people in the world, and to prevent the danger of the new world war. For all these achievements, L.I. Brezhnev is considered by the progressive people in the world as one of the greatest statesmen in the contemporary world history.

The passing away of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, the message said, is a valuable loss for the Soviet party, state and people as well as a loss for revolutionary and progressive forces in the world.

As far as the Lao people are concerned, the message added, the passing away of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev is a loss of a great and beloved friend, a friend who always took care and assisted the revolutionary tasks of the Lao people, and the one who always tried to strengthen and develop the friendship relations and, co-operation between the LPDR and the [word indistinct].

The Lao party, state and people, the message stressed, will always hold dear to their hearts a sense of gratitude to L.I. Brezhnev, who had given support and assistance to our revolution and will do our best to strengthen the friendship, the all-round and efficient co-operation with the USSR for the interests of socialism and peace.

We would like, the message added, to convey our condolences to you and through you to the bereft L.I. Brezhnev's family.

We have the conviction, the message finally added, that the great Soviet people, under the genuine leadership of the CPSU, will [word indistinct] all the sadness into an enormous power in view to score new and greater successes in the implementation of the resolutions of the 26th general Congress of the CPSU, and to step forward to communism, to successfully assume the role as the pillar of the socialist system, a rampart for peace and a reliable force for the world revolutionary and progressive forces.

Kim Il-song Message

SK120500 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0200 GMT 12 Nov 82

[Text] In connection with the death of Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the KWP [Korean Workers' Party] Central Committee and president of the DPRK, has sent a message of condolences to the CPSU Central Committee and the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

The message of condolences reads as follows:

Moscow,

To the CPSU Central Committee and the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet;

Upon receiving the sad news that Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, died suddenly, I express my deep condolences to the CPSU Central Committee, the presidium of the Supreme Soviet and the Government of the Soviet Union, all Soviet people and bereaved family of the deceased on behalf of the KWP [Korean Workers Party] Central Committee, the DPRK Government, the Korean people and myself.

Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev was an excellent son of the Soviet people. He had dedicated his whole life to the cause of defending the gains of October and consolidating the Soviet social system.

Holding the highest position in the Soviet party and state for a long time, he led the struggle to strengthen the economic power and defense strength of the Soviet Union, to develop science and technology and to promote the welfare of the people.

Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev showed deep concern in developing the traditional, fraternal relations of friendship and cooperation between the Korean and Soviet peoples forged on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. He always actively supported and encouraged our people's struggle for socialist construction and for the fatherland's independent and peaceful reunification.

The death of Comrade Leonid Brezhnev is a sorrow to the peoples in the socialist countries and the world's peace-loving peoples as well as to the Soviet people.

Although Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has died, the achievements made by him as the renowned Soviet state leader and as a fighter for peace, democracy, the national independence, socialism and the communist cause will be remembered forever by the Soviet people, the Korean people and the world's progressive peoples.

[Signed] Kim Il-song, general secretary of the KWP Central Committee and president of the DPRK.

12 November, 1982, Pyongyang

Japan's Suzuki

OW111151 Tokyo KYODO in English 1146 GMT 11 Nov 82

[Text] Tokyo Nov 11 KYODO -- Japanese Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki offered his deep regrets on the death of Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev Thursday and said it would be a major loss for both the Soviet Government and people.

Suzuki said in a statement that he was personally very grieved at the news of Brezhnev's death.

Brezhnev has had a growing burden of responsibilities as holder of the top Communist Party post since 1964 and the presidency of the Supreme Soviet since 1977, Suzuki said.

One of Japan's diplomatic efforts has been to maintain and develop friendly and cooperative relations with the Soviet Union on the basis of mutual understanding and trust, he said.

It was a great regret that Brezhnev died without having a chance to know Japan and its people directly, Suzuki added.

Prime Minister Suzuki and Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi sent telegrams of condolence to Soviet Premier Nikolay Tikhonov and Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko, respectively, government officials revealed.

Japanese Emperor

OW120331 Tokyo KYODO in English 0323 GMT 12 Nov 82

[Text] Tokyo Nov 12 KYODO -- Emperor Hirohito Friday sent a telegram to the Soviet Union, expressing his condolence over the death of President Leonid Brezhnev.

The telegram was sent to the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Soviet Union.

Polish Leaders

LD112358 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2300 GMT 11 Nov 82

[Excerpts] The memory of deceased Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet, was honored by the PZPR Central Committee Politburo at yesterday's session.

On behalf of the PZPR Central Committee, the Council of State, the Council of Ministers, the WRON [Military Council of National Salvation] and the Polish nation, a condolence telegram has been sent to the leadership of the Soviet party and state by Wojciech Jaruzelski and Henryk Jablonski.

In the telegram, which expressed profound regret and sympathy in connection with the death of Leonid Brezhnev, we read among other things:

The Polish nation and our party will retain forever in their memories the figure of Comrade Brezhnev as a participant in the struggle for liberating our country from the yoke of fascism, and as a great friend of Poland, which he knew well and understood and which he always wished well.

Leonid Brezhnev, states the telegram, was an ardent spokesman of the cause of fraternal friendship and alliance between our parties, states and nations. We shall guard this alliance and friendship constantly for the good of our common cause, for peace and for socialism.

LCY Telegram

LD121300 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0852 GMT 12 Nov 82

[Text] Belgrade, 12 Nov (TANJUG) -- The LCY Central Committee's telegram of condolences to the CPSU Central Committee:

Dear comrades, it was with deep regret that we received the news of the death of Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. In that connection we send you, all communists and the working class and peoples of the Soviet Union expressions of our deepest sympathy on behalf of the LCY Central Committee.

With Comrade Leonid Brezhnev's death the friendly peoples of the Soviet Union, the Soviet party and state have lost their most prominent leader and tireless worker for the socialist transformation of Soviet society. With his death the world has lost a prominent statesman and a dedicated fighter for peace, international cooperation and social progress and our country has lost a great supporter of friendship between the peoples of Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union.

The road followed by Comrade Brezhnev in his life was the road of a worker, communist, fighter against fascism, prominent party and state leader, the road of a revolutionary. At the head of the Soviet party and state for nearly two decades, he used his great experience and all his energy unsparingly for the welfare and prosperity of the peoples of the Soviet Union.

Leonid Brezhnev made a great personal contribution to the development of relations and cooperation between the LCY and the CPSU and between the SFRY and the USSR on the principles of sovereignty, independence, equality, noninterference and mutual respect, which are enshrined in joint Yugoslav-Soviet documents adopted at the highest level. The irreplaceability and the historical importance of these principles have been tested in the practice of Yugoslav-Soviet relations.

The LCY and socialist self-managing, nonaligned Yugoslavia see respect for them as the lasting foundation for the further successful development of Yugoslav-Soviet relations and cooperation and they are also of the broadest significance in the struggle for peace, international cooperation on an equal footing and socialism in the world. At this moment we recall with particular respect the meetings between Comrades Tito and Brezhnev and other Yugoslav-Soviet meetings at the highest level which made a contribution to the consolidation of friendship, mutual understanding and trust and the development of comprehensive Yugoslav-Soviet cooperation.

Czechoslovak Government

LD112058 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 11 Nov 82

[Telegram of condolences from the president of Czechoslovakia and the Czechoslovak Government on the death of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium; to the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet and the USSR Council of Ministers.]

[Text] It was with the most profound sadness that we receive the news about the sudden death of the leading representative of the CPSU and the Soviet state, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, four-times Hero of the Soviet Union and Hero of Socialist Labor of the Soviet Union, three-times Hero of Czechoslovakia -- a man dear to us all -- Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. On behalf of all communists and the Czechoslovak people we express to you, Soviet Communists and all Soviet people, our profound condolences.

Departing with Leonid Ilich Brezhnev is a great revolutionary, a consistent Marxist-Leninist, who devoted his entire fruitful life to the Communist Party and the fight for a happy life for the working people. Connected with his name is an entire epoch of heroic struggles of the CPSU and the Soviet people for the realization of the ideals of communism.

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev was an example of a Communist who, in all the responsible offices entrusted to him by the party, did not spare his efforts and utilized his deep knowledge and life experiences in the interest of the cause of peace, progress and socialism.

His exceptional honesty, adherence to principles and consistency in the defense and implementation of the interests of the working people was demonstrated always and everywhere. In all his actions the well-being of the Soviet people was always uppermost in his mind.

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, who himself came from a working-class background, intimately knew the life of the people, its wishes and desires, and he has justly won the love and admiration not only of the nations of the Soviet Union but also all progressive and democratic forces all over the world. His deep patriotism particularly demonstrated itself during the most difficult periods in the history of the Soviet country. At the time when the Soviet Union was mortally endangered by fascist Germany he courageously stood at the forefront of the Soviet people's heroic fight and that of its illustrious army in whose ranks he experienced every hardship of the war until the final victory. As a general of the Soviet Army he took part in fights for the liberation of Czechoslovakia from the Hitlerite yoke.

In the postwar years, Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev devoted his inexhaustible energies to reconstruction of the economy destroyed by war and to the creation of prerequisites for the further mighty progress of the Soviet Union in the construction of socialist and communist society. His personal contribution to the realization of the tasks of the construction of advanced socialism in the Soviet Union was enormous. He made a significant contribution also to the development, theory, practice and generalization of the experiences of the masses in the current period of transition from capitalism to socialism.

His unfailing optimism and faith in the final victory of communism, and his implacability toward all his enemies has been a great help to all revolutionaries and Marxist-Leninists in the world, and has imbued them with strength for new fights. We have known Leonid Ilich Brezhnev as a consistent internationalist, a fighter for the homogeneity of the countries of the socialist community and the unity of the communist and workers' movement.

In the eyes of the world, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev is credited with an immortal contribution to the realization of the Leninist policy of peace and peaceful coexistence.

Through his entire effort for the preservation of world peace and averted of a destructive nuclear war, he has become the symbol of the Soviet Union's peace-loving policy. As its highest representative, enjoying great respect in the world, he daily confirmed that socialism and peace are intrinsically partners. All the successes achieved in the struggle for peace, detente and disarmament reflect his enormous personal contribution. This all testifies to his profound socialist humanism and his great responsibility for the fate of mankind.

In the hearts of the Czechoslovak Communists and all our people he shall be forever remembered as one of the liberators of our country and a great friend. He was sincerely pleased at our successes and also deeply experienced with us all our difficulties. His comradely advice and help contributed to the endeavor for the construction and strengthening of socialism in our country, and to its calm and peaceful development. Every meeting with Leonid Ilich resulted in new stimuli to the deepening of Czechoslovak-Soviet friendship, and the development of a multifaceted and fruitful cooperation between our two communist parties and fraternal countries. At this moving time, we share the profound sadness of all Soviet people. A great man has departed, and the record of his life work shall be forever entered in gilded lettering in the history of the Czechoslovak people's struggles for socialism. We shall make every effort for the further deepening of friendship between our parties and nations, and for the strengthening of the cause of socialism and peace, a cause to which Leonid Ilich Brezhnev devoted his entire life.

Honor in immortal memory to the great son of the Soviet people and the celebrated CPSU -- Leonid Ilich Brezhnev.

Bulgarian Party, State

AU112015 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 11 Nov 82

[Text] The BCP Central Committee, the State Council and the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria have sent the following telegram to the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the Soviet Council of Ministers.

Dear comrades, the BCP and the entire Bulgarian people heard with immeasurable sorrow about the sudden death of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. The Bulgarian Communists and the working people of the People's Republic of Bulgaria pay deep respects to the loyal son of the great Soviet people and great friend of socialist Bulgaria, the talented continuer of the cause of Vladimir Ilich Lenin, the most noteworthy politician and statesman of our times, the wise and far-sighted architect of the struggle for peace and detente and one of the most eminent figures of the communist and workers movement.

A Communist and leader of the glorious Leninist school who gave his entire life to realize the ideas and ideals of Great October, who made a major contribution to the further development of Marxist-Leninist theory and practice, has left us. Leonid Brezhnev's merits in building a developed socialist society in the Soviet Union, raising the economic and defensive might of the Soviet Union, bringing prosperity to the Soviet people and raising the prestige and authority in the world of the first socialist fatherland are well known.

His deeds of strengthening the unity and consolidation of the socialist community, developing the integrational processes and cooperation in the world and in CEMA, increasing the defensive capability of the Warsaw Pact Organization, a reliable shield of peace and socialism, will remain forever in history. Leonid Brezhnev's contribution to the struggle for the unity of the international communist and workers movement based on Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, to the development of world revolutionary process, to the freedom, independence and social progress of the people is tremendous!

Present-day mankind will never forget the remarkable role of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev in the struggle for peace, detente, disarmament and cooperation among the peoples as well as for averting nuclear disaster. His name is indivisibly linked with the CPSU Peace Program around which the peaceful efforts of the millions of people in the world are rallied today.

Leonid Brezhnev's death is an unimaginable loss for us. In his personality, the Bulgarian Communists and the entire Bulgarian people have lost a genuine and responsive friend who had made a lasting investment in elaborating and realizing the course of the BCP and the CPSU toward comprehensive cooperation and drawing together the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Soviet Union, in strengthening and deepening Bulgarian-Soviet friendship and brotherhood as an example of socialist internationalism in action.

In conclusion, the telegram says that the BCP Central Committee, the State Council and the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and all working people in Bulgaria express their deepest fraternal condolences to the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the Soviet Council of Ministers and also the Soviet people and they are joining [words indistinct] to the sorrow of the great Soviet Union.

At this moment we are with you, dear Soviet brothers and sisters, and we are firmly resolved to continue marching with you shoulder to shoulder, rallied and united in the common struggle for peace, democracy and socialism and for the full triumph of our communist ideal.

Hungarian Government

LD111652 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1600 GMT 11 Nov 82

[Text] The Hungarian leaders have expressed their condolences and sympathy over the death of Leonid Brezhnev to the CPSU Central Committee, the Supreme Soviet Presidium, the USSR Council of Ministers, the Soviet Communists, the fraternal Soviet people and his family.

The telegram, sent by Janos Kadar, Pal Losonczi and Gyorgy Lazar, states that the Central Committee, the Presidential Council and the Council of Ministers heard with deep shock of the death of Comrade Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the Soviet fraternal party and president of the Supreme Soviet.

The Hungarian Communists and the Hungarian people knew well, liked and respected Leonid Brezhnev. In his person they mourn the great Soviet statesman who was an unshakable adherent and untiring champion of world peace, who consistently worked for the cooperation of the socialist countries, for the solidarity of the parties of the international communist and workers movement and for bringing together the progressive forces of mankind.

Hungary has lost a true friend, who throughout his activities worked for the strengthening and deepening of Hungarian-Soviet friendship. In these difficult hours the Hungarian communists and the Hungarian people profess that in the future as well they will fight in solidarity with the Soviet Communists, the Soviet people, for the peace of mankind, the cause of social progress, for the fraternity of the peoples building socialism, for all those noble goals to which Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev devoted his entire life, the telegram states.

MSZMP Message

LD111312 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 11 Nov 82

[Text] The MSZMP Central Committee, which is holding its regular session today, has expressed its condolences of telegram on the occasion of Leonid Brezhnev's death.

The MSZMP Central Committee is meeting in session today. At the proposal of the Politburo, it is discussing a briefing report on topical international issues and a report on the further development of the electoral system.

Before the opening of the session, the body listened to a message from the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee to the MSZMP Central Committee which reported the death of Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the USSR Supreme Soviet. The Central Committee received the news with profound shock. It paid tribute to the memory of the deceased by standing in silence, and sent a telegram of condolences.

Romania's Ceausescu

AU110940 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 0900 GMT 11 Nov 82

[Cable addressed by Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, to the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium]

[Text] I learned with profound sorrow of the passing away of Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the USSR Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. On behalf of the RCP Central Committee, the State Council, the government, the Romanian people and myself personally, I extend to you, the party and government of the USSR, all Communists and the USSR people most profound condolences for the great loss represented by the death of Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev.

The prominent personality of Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, his rich revolutionary activity in the service of building socialism and communism in the Soviet Union and his outstanding role in leading the Soviet party and state in a historical period of almost two decades are well known in our country. In this period, the Soviet Union has attained outstanding successes in all socioeconomic fields, in raising socialist and communist construction onto a higher level and in asserting itself as a powerful socialist state, thus making an ever greater contribution to increasing the force and influence of socialism in the world.

We are well familiar with Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's contribution to promoting a foreign policy of peaceful coexistence, detente, cooperation, security and peace in Europe and throughout the world, his concern with attaining the vital aspirations of peoples to halt the arms race, proceed to disarmament and prevent a nuclear war. His part in drafting and implementing the Peace Program adopted by the 24th CPSU Congress and expanded at the 25th and 26th CPSU Congresses; and his efforts to ensure peace in the world.

Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has asserted himself throughout the years as an outstanding figure of international political life, and a front-ranking militant of the communist and workers movement and of the world struggle against imperialism and for freedom and progress. The best homage we can pay to Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's memory is to continue and carry on our efforts to resolve the complex problems facing mankind, to reduce tension and resume detente, to establish a new climate in relations between states, on the basis of principles of equality, respect for national independence and sovereignty and observance of each people's right to shape its life in accordance with its wishes and in a mutually advantageous climate of security, understanding, peace and cooperation.

The Romanian Communists and people have considered Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev a close friend of our country and highly assessed his contribution to continuously developing Romanian-Soviet cooperation and friendship. In the period when Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev headed the Soviet party and state, the relations between our parties, countries and peoples have recorded a continuous development. Economic, scientific-technical and cultural cooperation and collaboration has expanded. Party-state exchanges have increased; and our international cooperation has also intensified. The Romanian-Soviet cooperation based on full equality, esteem and mutual respect and on principles of national independence and sovereignty and international solidarity contributes to accelerating the construction of the new system in the two countries and serves the overall cause of socialism, progress and peace in the world.

An essential contribution to strengthening good relations between our parties and states was made by my personal ties of heartfelt friendship and mutual esteem and trust and my frequent meetings, talks and understandings with Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, which have always led to important concrete measures and decisions that determined the continuous progress of the comprehensive Romanian-Soviet cooperation.

On behalf of the RCP and the Socialist Republic of Romania, I express the conviction that relations of friendship, understanding and cooperation established between our parties and countries during Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's leadership of the CPSU and the USSR will continue to develop, by acquiring new and greater dimensions in all fields of socioeconomic life and international life.

Once again I express the sentiments of profound compassion of Romanian Communists and people and I assure you, dear comrades, that the RCP and Socialist Romania are beside the USSR peoples and Communists in these difficult moments and we are convinced that the USSR, under the leadership of the great party created by Lenin, will attain new and important successes along the road of building the communist society and will forcefully promote a policy of peace, detente, understanding, cooperation and equality among all nations.

Please extend our sincere condolences to the mourning family.

GDR State, Party

LD111512 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1413 GMT 11 Nov 82

[Text] Berlin, 11 Nov (ADN) -- The SED Central Committee, GDR Council of State and Council of Ministers have sent a message of condolence on the death of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev to the CPSU Central Committee and to the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. The text is as follows:

The SED Central Committee, the Council of State, Council of Ministers and the people of the GDR learned with great shock and deep sorrow of the death of our Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, our dear friend and comrade.

On behalf of the Communists and all citizens of the GDR we send you our deep sympathy on the grave loss suffered by the party of Lenin, the Soviet people and the socialist community, the international communist and workers' movement and all peaceloving mankind. Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's death ends the life of an inspired leader of the CPSU and of the international workers' movement, a worthy and tested continuer of the work of Lenin.

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's life was that of an outstanding Communist, inseparably linked to the goals and ideals of the working class from which he stemmed. In all states of his work and struggle, in socialist industrialization and collectivization, on the fronts of the Great Patriotic War, as leader of the party and of the Soviet state in its communist development, he worked at all times with exemplary energy and revolutionary dedication for the lofty goals of socialism.

For nearly two decades at the head of the CPSU Central Committee, Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev led the party and country with farsightedness and vigor along the path of Lenin. The historically important decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, the new Constitution of the USSR, the successful development of the advanced socialist society in the Soviet Union, the increase in its defense capability and the powerful upsurge of the peoples' peace struggle will be forever linked with his work and his name.

The contribution made by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev to strengthen the power, unity and international influence of the parties and peoples of our socialist community, toward cooperation between communist and workers parties, the main revolutionary currents of our time, is of historic significance.

As a Communist and internationalist whose every effort was aimed at the liberation and happiness of mankind, who was deeply affected by his experiences of the difficult and self-sacrificing struggle for the liberation of the peoples from Hitlerite fascism, Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev had a mission to be -- and was respected by all the world as -- a champion of peace. With ever-fresh initiative he gave expression to the peoples' longing for peace, to their rejection of a nuclear inferno. The SED, the people of the GDR, have lost in Leonid Ilich Brezhnev a good friend. Deep was Leonid Brezhnev's solidarity with our party, with the cause of socialism on German soil. His visits to our country, his participation in our party congresses and in the 30th anniversary of the GDR are unforgettable milestones of German-Soviet friendship.

The close militant unity of our Marxist-Leninist parties, the unshakable fraternal bond between our peoples and states, are closely linked to his work.

The socialist German workers' and peasants' state has honored the outstanding work of Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev for the cause of socialism and peace, for strengthening the alliance of our peoples and states with the highest awards, the honorary title Hero of the GDR and the Karl Marx Order.

The SED and the GDR dip their colors to the dear deceased. The illustrious life and work of the great communist revolutionary and socialist statesman, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, will remain for us a shining example for all time.

[Signed] The SED Central Committee, the GDR Council of State, the GDR Council of Ministers

E. Honecker, W. Stoph

Israeli CP Leader

TA111144 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1130 GMT 11 Nov 82

[Rakah spokesman announcement]

[Text] [no dateline received] The Rakah center sent a cable to the CPSU Central Committee. The message, bearing the signature of Secretary General Me'ir Wilner, reads as follows: Dear comrades, it is with pain and anguish that we share with you and with the entire Soviet nation in mourning the unexpected demise of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, CPSU secretary general. Brezhnev made a great contribution to the cause of peace, national liberation and socialism throughout the world, as well as toward increasing the Soviet Union's strength, and fortifying the unity of the international communist movement. The communists together with all the forces of peace in Israel especially appreciate the efforts Brezhnev put into extinguishing the foci of war in the Middle East, toward founding a comprehensive and stable peace for the good of all nations, the people of Israel and the Arab Palestinian nation alike.

PLO's 'Arafat

LD120040 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2109 GMT 12 Nov 82

["Pool" item]

[Text] Tunis, November 11th, (WAFA) -- PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat today sent a cable of condolences after the death of Comrade Leonid Brezhnev to the Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party and to the Supreme Soviet Council. 'Arafat expressed sadness and sorrow over the death of Comrade Brezhnev.

The cable stated: "The masses of the Palestinian people and our militants will not forget the principled stands of the great leader. President Brezhnev supported the aspirations of the Palestinian people for their right to self-determination, repatriation and the establishment of an independent state. The late leader guided the development of Soviet-Palestinian relations for many years until they reached the distinguished stage they are at now.

"All people struggling for freedom and a world governed by justice will mourn the loss of Comrade Brezhnev, a faithful friend and a strong militant who supported freedom for all people and who supported peace and justice for all humanity".

"On behalf of the PLO Executive Committee and our armed forces and on behalf of the militant masses of our people, I convey our deep condolences to the party, government and peoples of the friendly Soviet Union for the loss of our common comrade. His memory will always be alive in us -- a memory which will be strengthened by the friendship of our peoples and by the joint struggle and solidarity until freedom, justice and peace prevail in our world", the 'Arafat's cable concluded.

Iraq's Husayn

JN111308 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1255 GMT 11 Nov 82

[Text] Baghdad, 11 Nov (INA) -- Comrade Saddam Husayn, Ba'th Party regional command secretary and president of the republic has sent a cable of condolences to the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet on the death of Comrade Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

The cable reads: With deep sorrow and regret, my comrades and myself in the party and state leadership in Iraq received the news of the death of Comrade Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

We recall with pride our joint work for many years with the deceased to build and develop relations of friendship between our two countries on the basis of independence and service of our joint interests.

On behalf of my comrades in the party and state leadership and in my own name we send condolences to you and to the bereaved family, wishing the friendly Soviet people continued progress and success.

Jordan's Husayn

JN111349 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 11 Nov 82

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn today sent members of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet the following cable of condolences on the death of Chairman Leonid Brezhnev:

I received the news of the death of Chairman Leonid Brezhnev with great sorrow and a sense of loss. I recall with every respect and appreciation my close personal association with his excellency and his prominent role in backing the friendship and cooperation between Jordan and the USSR, which saw positive, continued development for the benefit of the two friendly peoples and countries in all fields. Humanity will never forget the positions of the late chairman, which sought to preserve world peace and security. Humanity will also not forget the firm Soviet position in support of the just Arab causes, particularly the Palestinian cause and the right of the Palestinian people to regain their homeland and their right to self-determination on their own national soil.

On behalf of the Jordanian people and government and in my own name I extend the most sincere condolences to the Soviet leadership, to the family of the late great chairman and to the friendly peoples of the USSR.

[Signed] Al-Husayn Ibn Talal

Lebanon's Al-Jumayyil Cable

NC111247 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1215 GMT 11 Nov 82

[Text] President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil has addressed to the Supreme Soviet a cable of condolence on the death of Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev.

Moreover, Foreign Minister Dr Elie Salim has cabled his counterpart, Andrey Gromyko, to express his condolences on the departed Soviet leader.

Egypt's Ghali

NC111450 Cairo MENA in English 1444 GMT 11 Nov 82

[Text] Cairo, Nov 11 (MENA) -- State Minister for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali deplored today the death of Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev, praising the late leader's stiff determination to shoulder his responsibilities towards his country till the last moment despite his illness.

Dr Ghali expressed today the sincerest condolences to the Soviet people over the passing away of their leader.

Syria's Al-Asad

JN111715 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 11 Nov 82

[Cable from Hafiz al-Asad, president of Syria, to the CPSU, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the USSR council of Ministers on the death of Leonid Brezhnev]

[Text] With great sorrow we learned of the death of Comrade Leonid Brezhnev, CPSU secretary general and USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium chairman. Comrade Brezhnev was, as we knew him through our strong relationship, numerous meetings and his personal character, a prominent leader, a solid struggler, well read and possessed with vast experience. He devoted his life and efforts to serving his country, the principles of the Great October Socialist Revolution, the causes of socialism, peace, freedom and justice and friendship and cooperation between nations. He was an ardent supporter of the national liberation movements in the world. Our meetings with him and with his comrades in the party and government affirmed his personal support and the support of the USSR for the struggle of the Arab nation toward achieving its just causes.

With his death we will miss an old friend whose qualities and positions we had greatly appreciated in support of our struggle against aggression and toward building our homeland. In my name and on behalf of the Syrian people, the leadership of the Ba'th Arab Party, the Central Command of the Progressive National Front in Syria and the Syrian Government I extend our sincere condolences and deepest sorrow to the Soviet people, the CPSU, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the USSR Council of Ministers. I am confident of the continuation and development of the relations of friendship and cooperation between our two countries on all levels.

Syria's Al-Kasm, Az-Zu'bi

JN112112 Damascus SANA in Arabic 2100 GMT 11 Nov 82

[Text] Damascus, 11 Nov (SANA) -- People's Assembly speaker Mahmud az-Zu'bi and Prime Minister 'Abd ar-Ra'uf al-Kasm have sent cables of condolences to Soviet leaders on the death of President Leonid Brezhnev. They expressed their sorrow and regret over the death of the great leader who was a friend of Syria and the Arab nation and a supporter of the causes of freedom and progress in the world.

PDRY Chairman Muhammad

GF111554 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 11 Nov 82

[Text] The Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the USSR Council of Ministers announced to the Communist Party and the entire Soviet people the sudden death of Comrade Leonid Brezhnev. The joint announcement of the Central Committee of the Communist Party and the Presidium said: With deep sorrow [we announce that] Comrade Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party died. (?The announcement said Chairman Leonid Brezhnev, the sublime struggler, will remain in the hearts of his comrades, the Soviet citizens and all the liberation proletariat.)

'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP [Yemeni Socialist Party] Central Committee, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council and chairman of the Council of Ministers, sent the following cable of condolences:

Comrades, the members of the Politburo of the Soviet Communist Party. With profound grief and sorrow, our party and our people received the painful news of the death of Comrade Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the Soviet Communist Party and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet. With his passing, the (?progressive forces) have lost a (?great) leader of the international communist and revolutionary movement a prominent internationalist struggler for socialism and peace, and a loyal defender of the thoughts of scientific socialism and internationalist proletariat.

Brezhnev's life was full of glorious deeds and attributes of struggle. The account of struggle in his personal biography is a source of inspiration for (?the millions of oppressed people) on this planet for the erection of a new world, void of all the forces of oppression and aggression and of wars and sorrows.

During his tenure in command of the party and state in the Soviet Union, Comrade Brezhnev worked to bolster advanced socialism on the soil of the Great October Revolution and [words indistinct] in bolstering the international socialist system, sustaining peace and stability in the world, and supporting the just causes of the peoples struggling against imperialism, racism and fascism.

In as much as it is a colossal and great loss for the Soviet people to lose their loyal son, Leonid Brezhnev, the Yemeni people, and the Arab peoples, in his passing, have lost one of the most sincere friends and consistent supporters of our just national and pan-Arab [qawmiyyah] liberation issues, and an outstanding person in the Yemeni and Arab-Soviet friendship.

The great deeds Leonid Brezhnev did from his position in the command of the party and the state in the Soviet Union for the sake of bolstering the bonds of friendship and cooperation with our Yemeni people and the Arab peoples will remain an incentive to further continue to work for bolstering struggling alliance between the Soviet Union and all the Arab peoples.

In a great and prominent role, Brezhnev personally contributed to bolstering the struggling relations between the Yemeni Socialist Party and the Soviet Communist Party on the basis of the thoughts of scientific socialism and internationalist proletariat. His name was associated with the efforts exerted for bolstering and developing these relations which were crowned by the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between our two countries.

While we extend our condolences to you, to ourselves and to all the revolutionary forces in the world at this momentous misfortune, we hope that you will extend our condolences to all Soviet Communists and citizens and the family of the deceased. [end of cable]

The PDRY has announced a 7-day period of mourning for the death of Leonid Brezhnev.

YAR's President Salih

GF120655 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 11 Nov 82

[Text] Brother Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president, general commander of the armed forces and secretary general of the General People's Congress, sent the following condolences cable to friends and officials at the Politburo, the Supreme Soviet Presidium and to the government and people of the Soviet Union.

Dear friends of the CPSU Politburo and Supreme Soviet Presidium. With deep grief and sadness I received the news of the death of the struggler for humanity, President Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of Supreme Soviet Presidium. I send to you, and through you to the friendly peoples of the Soviet Union and the family of the deceased, in my own name and on behalf of the revolution, the government, the members of General People's Congress and the Yemeni people [word indistinct], the deepest of condolences and most heartfelt feelings of consolation, and (?affirm) to you that the death of the struggler Leonid Brezhnev is a sad event, not only for the peoples of the Soviet Union, but also for our Yemeni people and all the humanitarian people who struggle for peace, progress and peaceful living because that [word indistinct] is regarded as a great loss of a man who contributed with his great efforts, historic deeds and successful leadership, and with his friends in the Soviet Union, provided many services for human causes in the world, particularly for the Palestinian cause, the legal Arab cause, in order that the Palestinian people may have their national rights restored and may determine their fate over their territories. He also contributed with his [word indistinct] role in strengthening the relations between the YAR and the Soviet Union and [word indistinct] in a humane way in the path of justice, liberation and world peace. We send our deepest condolences to you and to the peoples of the Soviet Union, with their [words indistinct] men and leaders, with the most honest wishes for your success.

[Signed] 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the YAR, general commander of the armed forces and secretary general of the General People's Congress.

The YAR will observe a 7-day mourning period as a gesture of participation from the Yemeni people in the great (?mourning) of the friendly peoples of the Soviet Union.

Saudi Arabia's Fahd

LD112018 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1945 GMT 11 Nov 82

[Text] Riyadh, 11 Nov (SPA) -- King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz has sent a cable of condolences to the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium on the occasion of the death of the USSR President Leonid Brezhnev. The following is the text of the cable:

We have learned of the death of His Excellency President Leonid Brezhnev... our warmest condolences to you and to your colleagues and commanders and members of the Supreme Soviet Presidium and to the Soviet Government and people... [SPA ellipsis] with my best wishes.

Signed: Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Sa'ud, king of Saudi Arabian Kingdom.

Algerian President Benjedid

LD111738 Algiers APS in English 1352 GMT 11 Nov 82

[Text] Algiers, 11/11/82 (APS) -- President Chadli Bendjedid, president of the republic, FLN party secretary general, addressed a message of condolence to the prime deputy president of the Supreme Soviet in which he expressed his deep sorrow before President Leonid Brezhnev death.

"The death of this man of state, is carrying off the Soviet Union a great leader and an ardent patriot whose work and commitment will perpetrate the memory of outstanding personality of the Soviet history".

"In this particularly distressing international conjuncture this loss will be surely felt throughout the world, since President Brezhnev had strived efforts for international peace and security.

"I highly remember the great human qualities of this man before whom I found, during our meeting in Moscow a careful interlocutor during the fruitful talks we had and I had highly appreciated the attachment to the development of friendship and the Algero-Soviet cooperation.

"In this painful circumstance, I addressed to you on behalf of the FLN party as well as the Algerian Government and people my sincere condolences".

"Messrs Mohamed ben Ahmed Abdelghani and Ahmed Tales Ibrhaimi, Politburo members respectively prime minister and foreign affairs minister sent the same messages to their Soviet counterparts".

Algerian Assembly President

LD111708 Algiers APS in English 1433 GMT 11 Nov 82

[Text] Algiers, 11/11/82 (APS) -- Following the death of Mr Leonid Brezhnev, head of state and head of the Soviet Communist Party, Mr Rabah Bitat, Politburo member, Peoples National Assembly (APN) president sent a message of condolences to Mr A. Shitikov, president of the Soviet of the USSR Supreme Soviet Union and to Mr Ruben, president of the Soviet of Nations of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

Morocco's King Hassan

LD112244 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 11 Nov 82

[Text] Following the death of the Soviet President, Leonid Brezhnev, His Majesty King Hassan II has sent the following cable of condolences to the members of the USSR Supreme Soviet:

Honorable members of the Supreme Soviet, it is with deep sorrow that we have learned of the news of President Leonid Brezhnev's death. The great statesman, with whom we have had the honor of being acquainted with for more than 22 years, has made his mark on the history of the USSR and its relations with the world by his work.

In my name and in the name of the Moroccan people we beg you to impart for us our most sincere and warm condolences to the family of the deceased great man and to (?officials) in the USSR. In this painful circumstance, please accept our warmest consolation and highest appreciation.

[Signed] Hassan II, King of Morocco

PDPA's Ratebzad

LD112044 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 11 Nov 82

[Correspondent Vladimir Faddayev report from Kabul]

[Text] A mourning meeting was held in the Soviet House of Science and Culture in Kabul today. The meeting was devoted to the memory of Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

It took place in front of the cultural center building, where the flags of the two countries were flying at half-mast. The Presidium of the meeting included members of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo, secretaries of the Central Committee, state officials, and representatives of the public. Those assembled in the hall observed a minute's silence to honor the memory of that faithful Leninist, great son of the communist party and the Soviet people, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. After this, a speech was made by Anahita Ratebzad, member of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Afghan-Soviet Friendship Society:

[Begin recording in Pashto, fading into Russian translation] Days do not very often occur when words cannot be found to express grief, Comrade Ratebzad says. But this is how we now find ourselves. With a feeling of deep grief and of irretrievable loss we learned of the death of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and the head of the Soviet state. For all of us his name is connected with the defense of peace, the struggle against the threat of war and the peaceful initiatives of the land of the soviets.

All progressive mankind, Comrade Ratebzad said in conclusion, will preserve forever the memory of the great son of the Soviet people. On behalf of the PDPA and the Afghan-Soviet Friendship Society, Anahita Ratebzad expressed condolences to all Soviet communists and the entire Soviet people. [end recording]

Kohl Message to Tikhonov

LD111610 Hamburg DPA in German 1529 GMT 11 Nov 82

[Text] Bonn, 11 Nov (DPA) -- The text of the condolence telegram from Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl to Nikolay Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, published by the Federal Press Office today, is as follows:

"On the occasion of the death of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, I express to you and to the peoples of the Soviet Union my sincere sympathy.

During the period of office of the deceased, treaties and agreements were concluded which created the basis for a better relationship between our countries in the future. General Secretary Brezhnev made a substantial contribution to this development.

In my meetings with Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, I came to know him as a personality who attached great importance to a long-term positive development of German-Soviet relations.

It is my sincere desire that relations between our two countries be consistently continued on the basis of concluded treaties and agreements, for the mutual benefit of our peoples and in the interest of peace in Europe and the world.

[Signed] "Helmut Kohl, federal chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany"

FRG's Carstens Message

LD111656 Hamburg DPA in German 1601 GMT 11 Nov 82

[Text] Bonn, 11 Nov (DPA) -- In a letter of condolences to the top Soviet politician Vasilii Kuznetsov, Federal President Karl Carstens has stated that Leonid Brezhnev played a major role in developing relations between the FRG and the Soviet Union. Carstens reminded that the Moscow treaty with the FRG was concluded during Brezhnev's time in office. It became a new starting point for a development in the two countries which points toward the future.

The visits by Brezhnev to the FRG in 1973, 1978 and 1981 gave important impetus to this development and contributed to the promotion of understanding between the two sides. Carstens expressed his confidence that greater understanding between the two states can be preserved and developed in the interests of the people and of peace.

France's Mitterrand

LD111530 Paris Domestic Service in French 1500 GMT 11 Nov 82

[Text] The message of condolences sent this morning by Francois Mitterrand to the Soviet authorities has just been made public. The head of state emphasized that Leonid Brezhnev was a great leader, a statesman whose eminent role in the world will be retained by history. I assure the Soviet people of France's deep sympathy as we are linked to the USSR by a long tradition of friendship, affirmed in common tribulations, the message concludes.

PCF, Marchais

LD111932 Paris Domestic Service in French 1800 GMT 11 Nov 82

[Text] Georges Marchais was deeply moved to hear the news of Leonid Brezhnev's death. The PCF [French Communist Party] secretary general knew well the strong man in Moscow. On several occasions he had held talks with him. The two men agreed in December 1980 to reestablish stronger relations of solidarity between their two parties, relations based on full independence and equal rights.

According to Georges Marchais, Leonid Brezhnev's desire to prevent a world war at any cost will go down in history. This is in fact the essence of the message addressed by the PCF Central Committee to its Soviet counterpart. Here is PCF spokesman Pierre Juquin:

[Begin Juquin recording] In a turbulent world marked by enormous upheavals the people struggling for national, social and human liberation found understanding and solidarity in Leonid Brezhnev. His personal experience and that of his people, as well as the communist ideals had instilled in him a hatred of war. All those who went near him know to what an extent his thoughts and actions were dominated by the desire for peace.

As the head of the Soviet state he gave momentum to the initiatives of the Soviet Government in favor of peace in security for all people. He carried out actions in favor of dialogue, negotiations and entente. Detente, peaceful coexistence, disarmament and international cooperation were dear to his heart. This major concern inspired him to his last day.

UK: Pym Comments

LD112318 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 2227 GMT 11 Nov 82

[Text] Foreign Secretary Mr Francis Pym said tonight he did not believe the death of Mr Brezhnev would lead to major changes in Soviet policy.

In a BBC radio interview he said: "Naturally I am sorry to hear the news.

"Changes in the leadership mean uncertainty. That is especially important in the case of a superpower, but our understanding has been that Mr Brezhnev took his decisions in close consultation with his colleagues so I do not see any reason to expect sudden or major changes.

"The Soviet Union as a major power has great responsibilities for international peace and security. Mr Brezhnev's successors must recognize this. As far as Britain is concerned we remain ready to work for a more constructive relationship between East and West."

Finland's Koivisto

LD111842 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1630 GMT 11 Nov 82

[Statement by Mauno Koivisto, Finnish president, on the death of Leonid Brezhnev -- live or recorded]

[Text] Citizens. I, and with the whole Finnish nation, have received the news about the death of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, with deep shock.

His long, valuable and arduous life has come to an end. We Finns knew Leonid Brezhnev as one of the great statesmen of our time. His guiding star during the whole of his long life was the principle of peace and peaceful cooperation. This principle guided his activities at all stages. We saw in him an able and knowledgeable patriot, taking a broad view of life, who without sparing himself was devoted to the peaceful building of the Soviet state.

Our people will always remember Leonid Brezhnev as a great friend of Finland whose thoughts were at all stages guided by a deep awareness of Finland's position and of the significance of our political relations based on neighborly friendship and mutual trust. He always had time and a warm interest in these matters.

We Finns valued greatly the close personal contacts which he had for almost two decades with my respected predecessor, President Urho Kekkonen. At their meetings and discussions trust was built up concretely on the foundation of which the Finnish-Soviet relations have been formed on the basis of the treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance.

I personally remember with great respect the discussions which I had the opportunity to hold with Leonid Brezhnev during my visit to the Soviet Union last March.

Together with the peoples of their neighboring country the Soviet Union, the Finnish people respect the memory of a great statesman and friend of Finland.

Finnish Parties

LD111548 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1400 GMT 11 Nov 82

[Text] Several parties and civic organizations in Finland have expressed their condolences on the death of the Soviet leader.

The telegram of the Finnish Communist Party emphasizes Brezhnev's efforts for safeguarding peace and easing tension on our continent and throughout the world. The message to the CPSU Central Committee says further that Brezhnev's name will remain in the memory of the Finnish people as that of a great builder of the friendly relations between our countries and peoples.

The Social Democratic Party's condolences stress Brezhnev's contribution to the achievement and development of the constructive dialogue between the international social democratic movement and the communist movement. It is stated in a telegram to the CPSU Central Committee that Brezhnev's contribution was decisive in the opening and development of the relations between the Finnish Social Democratic Party and the CPSU.

Sweden's Bodstrom

LD111110 Stockholm International Service in Swedish 1000 GMT 11 Nov 82

[Text] Foreign Minister Lennart Bodstrom has expressed deep regret over Brezhnev's death. He says Brezhnev was one of those who hastened the process of detente which culminated in the signing of the Helsinki accords in 1975. Against the background of the increasing tension in world politics there is reason to recall this, Lennart Bodstrom says.

The former Danish prime minister, Anker Joergensen, says that Brezhnev's death is a great loss for the Soviet people. We must only hope that Brezhnev does not leave behind a vacuum which would further hinder and make more difficult the strivings for peace and detente in the world, Joergensen says.

Austria's Kreisky

AU111335 Vienna Domestic Television Service in German 1220 GMT 11 Nov 82

["Improvised statement to the press in the parliament building" on Brezhnev's death by Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky, in Vienna on 11 November -- recorded]

[Text] With Brezhnev the Soviet and world politics are losing a man who -- to mention positive things first -- was linked to the political idea of detente. He was the one, so to speak, who turned Helsinki into reality, and for some time the situation was such that one thought that a far-reaching detente would be achieved between the United States and the Soviet Union. The most noteworthy thing in this respect was the famous embrace after the SALT negotiations in Vienna between President Carter and Brezhnev. Thus he somehow played a role in the stage of detente, a role that should not be belittled historically.

However, on the other hand, his name is not only linked with the policy of detente but also with the so-called Brezhnev doctrine, and this Brezhnev doctrine actually means that the Soviet Union claims the right to intervene directly or indirectly whenever there is a political crisis -- or what it views as a political crisis -- in one of its ally states.

This happened in a staggering manner [erschuetternderweise] in the case of the CSSR and apparently indirectly also in Poland.

Question: Mr Federal Chancellor, do you believe that the Soviet leadership's readiness for talks with the West will decrease somewhat now after the death of Brezhnev, who always sought talks and at least abided by them?

Answer: I am deeply convinced that the policy of Brezhnev -- or for which Brezhnev is considered responsible -- was the policy of the entire group of the leadership, of his Politburo, and that nothing will change in this policy. Should the coming period, however, lead to Diadochi struggles [reference to ancient Macedonian generals' power struggle] -- which I rather doubt -- then there may be changes in foreign policy, too. However, I believe that for a long time the Soviet leadership has counted on Brezhnev's loss and has prepared for it.

Italian Leaders

AU111753 Rome ANSA in French 1630 GMT 11 Nov 82

[Quotation marks as received]

[Text] [ANSA] -- Rome, 11 Nov -- The Italian Government has learned "with profound regret" of the death of Leonid Brezhnev and expressed "its most heartfelt condolences" to the Soviet Government and people.

A message from Mr Giovanni Spadolini, chairman of the Italian Council of Ministers, stresses that the death of Leonid Brezhnev means "the passing away of an eminent personality of the recent history of the Soviet Union, with whom Italy has maintained a constructive dialogue." During these years, Mr Spadolini goes on, our continent knew how to, and was able to, avoid the danger of a conflict. Leonid Brezhnev was able to make a contribution to these results -- in spite of his choice of a policy whose contradictions we did not ignore -- and we hope that his successors will not squander it."

In his turn, President of the Senate Mr Amintore Fanfani expressed his condolences on this great loss and recalled the sentiments of "solidarity of the Italian Government based upon the long historical and cultural traditions that bind the two countries."

"President Brezhnev, Mr Emilio Colombo's message goes on, through his experienced cooperation even in the great international [words indistinct] troubles the world and Europe itself, has clearly recognized the basic value of the principle of coexistence and the validity of the process of detente. He proved it by accepting the holding of one of the most important negotiations between East and West. Consequently, the expectations of peoples remain alive and uneasy [anxieuse]."

Italian CP

LD111948 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1831 GMT 11 Nov 82

[Text] Rome, Nov 11 (TANJUG) -- The Italian Communist Party expressed on Thursday deep condolences to "the Soviet Communist Party Central Committee, to communists and peoples of the USSR" on the occasion of the death of General Secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR Leonid Brezhnev.

In its brief message the Italian Communist Party Central Committee emphasizes that "at the moment when the long life work of the eminent communist leader ends" it remembers Leonid Brezhnev as "an unshakable fighter of the anti-fascist war", and then his "engagements and great efforts in leading the Soviet state and party".

The Communist Party of Italy Central Committee also remembers "his proposals submitted on many occasions, especially at the 26th Congress of the Soviet Communist Party, for the renewal of detente and the maintenance of peace".

Pope John Paul II

AU120840 Rome ANSA in English 0815 GMT 12 Nov 82

[Text] (ANSA) Vatican City, November 12 -- Pope John Paul Two sent condolences for the death of Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev in a telegram to the vice president of the Supreme Soviet, Vasilii Kuznetsov.

The message stressed the important role the deceased played in international events and voiced sympathy for the deep mourning that afflicts the Soviet Union in losing its "illustrious" leader.

Spanish King, Leaders

PA111842 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1744 GMT 11 Nov 82

[Text] Madrid, 11 Nov (EFE) -- King Juan Carlos of Spain sent a telegram today to Vasilii Kuznetsov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, expressing his condolences at Leonid Brezhnev's death.

The telegram states: "After being given the sad news of the death of his excellency Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, I want to express, on behalf of the Spanish people, government and myself, our most sincere condolences at the irreparable loss that the disappearance of the illustrious statesman represents for the Soviet people."

Meanwhile, Leopoldo Calvo-Sotelo, prime minister of the Spanish Government, sent a condolences message to Nikolay Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, which states: "having heard the sad news of the death of his excellency Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, I want to express, on behalf of the Spanish Government and myself, our most sincere condolences. I beg you to convey these condolences to the other members of the Soviet Government and to the great Soviet people."

Spanish Foreign Minister Jose Perez Llorca expressed himself in similar terms in his telegram of condolences to Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko.

Portugal's Leaders

ID112030 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 11 Nov 82

[Text] Following the announcement of Leonid Brezhnev's death, President Peralta Eanes today sent a condolence message to the deputy chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium expressing grief at the loss which the USSR has just suffered.

A member of the Portuguese Government, Foreign Minister Futscher Pereira, said today that the death of Leonid Brezhnev results in the disappearance of a major political leader of our times. Brezhnev, Futscher Pereira said, may have been responsible for the invasion of Afghanistan and the acceptance of a repressive policy in Poland, but he was also a man who upheld, in spite of everything, the continuation of dialogue between East and West.

Meanwhile, according to an official source, the Portuguese Government has decided to have the Portuguese flag flown half mast on all public buildings as a sign of mourning tomorrow and the day after.

Greece's Papandreu

NC111917 Athens Armed Forces Radio in Greek 1900 GMT 11 Nov 82

[Text] As soon as Leonid Brezhnev's death was announced, the following message was handed to the Soviet Embassy on behalf of Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu:

The death of Leonid Brezhnev, president of the USSR, causes strong feelings of sorrow to the entire Greek people and myself personally. In a period of crisis and a return to the cold war, the loss of a leader with a recognized contribution to detente and peace certainly opens a gap that is difficult to fill. We express our deep sorrow to the Soviet Government and people, Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu concludes.

Greek President

NC111309 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1230 GMT 11 Nov 82

[Text] President of the Republic Konstandinos Karamanlis, as soon as he was informed of Leonid Brezhnev's death, sent to Mr Kuznetsov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the following cable of condolences:

On behalf of the Greek people and myself personally, I express to you my deep sympathy and sincere condolences at the loss of Leonid Brezhnev, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, who dedicated his life to service to his homeland.

Greek Parties

NC112047 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1930 GMT 11 Nov 82

[Text] Mr Papakonstandinou, New Democracy parliamentary spokesman and Mr Averof's deputy, has sent the following cable to the chairman of the Soviet Council of Ministers:

Leonid Brezhnev's death deprives your friendly and great country of a tested leader of the Soviet Union's people and the international political arena of a significant element of world peace and cooperation among peoples. Please accept the sincere condolences of the new democracy chairman, our party's members and myself personally.

New Democracy will be represented at Leonid Brezhnev's funeral by its deputy, Athanosios Kanellopoulos.

Kharilos Florakis, secretary general of the KKE [Greek Communist Party] Central Committee, has sent a message of condolences on behalf of the KKE Central Committee which, among other things, says:

Leonid Brezhnev had rendered great services to the cause of peace and detente in the world. He had worked with all his strength for the Soviet people's prosperity and the Soviet Union's deterrent defensive power. He had dedicated all his life to the noble struggle for the progress of the ideals of peace, socialism and communism. KKE expresses its condolences to the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet People.

Ioannis Baniias, secretary general of the KKE-interior Central Committee, has made a statement saying, among other things:

At this time, we would like to recall Leonid Brezhnev's contribution to the great antifascist war and particularly to the battle for the solution of problems concerning world detente and peace through the method of negotiations which culminated in the signing of the historic Helsinki agreement.

AKEL Party Cable

NC111222 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1130 GMT 11 Nov 82

[Text] In a cable of condolences to the CPSU Central Committee, Restorative Party of the Working People [AKEL] Secretary General Papaioannou has stated that the sudden death of President Brezhnev has caused a shocking grief to the party and to all the friends of peace and socialism. The name of Comrade Brezhnev, the cable adds, a faithful and devoted Leninist, is closely connected to and synonymous with the fight for peace and socialism-communism. The cable stresses: His death leaves an unfillable void not only for the Soviet Union and the international communist and workers movement but also for all those friends of mankind's peace, prosperity and happiness. The cable concludes: However, we are convinced that the communist party's Leninist Central Committee, with the collective guidance that so distinguishes it, will continue the Leninist path to which Comrade Brezhnev devoted all his life.

Cyprus' Kiprianou

NC111914 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1730 GMT 11 Nov 82

[Text] In a statement he issued President of the Republic Kiprianou expressed most profound sorrow at Chairman Brezhnev's death and special emotion because he had the tragic privilege of being the last state leader to have met with him. Chairman Brezhnev, Kiprianou added, devoted his entire life to the progress and prosperity of the Soviet people.

He was an indefatigable fighter for the promotion of great and noble goals. His compatriots' love and trust elected him to his fatherland's supreme office which through its power currently influences humanity's destiny. He also mentioned that Leonid Ilich Brezhnev worked hard and offered much for the achievement of great universal goals and purposes, especially for the cause of international peace which is the prerequisite for humanity's happiness, and that Brezhnev consumed himself in serving national and universal ideals.

In Cyprus, President Kiprianou concluded, whose struggle Chairman Brezhnev had been a consistent and steadfast supporter of, we share the mourning of the peoples of the USSR at their great loss.

In addition, in a telegram to the Supreme Soviet Presidium President Kiprianou expresses on behalf of the people, the government of the republic and himself personally profound condolences for Brezhnev's death. In his telegram President Kiprianou adds that Brezhnev's death constitutes a great loss not only for the Soviet Union but for all the world and that the cause of international peace has lost a great defender.

Kenya's Moi

EA112036 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 11 Nov 82

[Excerpt] His Excellency President Daniel Arap Moi has sent a message of condolences to the people and government of the USSR on the death of their leader, Leonid Brezhnev, who died yesterday. The president and the mammoth crowd at Kamukunji Stadium in Nyeri paid their respects to the Soviet leader by standing in silence for 1 minute. President Moi announced that flags will fly at half mast for 4 days beginning tomorrow.

Mauritanian Leader

LD112306 Nouakchott Domestic Service in Arabic 2030 GMT 11 Nov 82

[Text] President of the Military Committee for National Salvation and head of state Lt Col Mohamed Khouna Ould Haydala has addressed a message of condolences on the death of Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev to the Soviet premier and the deputy chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Zambia's Kaunda

MB120530 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 11 Nov 82

[Text] President Kaunda has expressed great shock and deepest regret over the death of Soviet Union President Leonid Brezhnev, whom he has described as a great statesman. The president has sent a message of condolences to the Central Committee of the Communist Party, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet and the Council of Ministers of the USSR on the death of President Brezhnev, who died suddenly yesterday morning at the age of 75.

In his message, Dr Kaunda said President Brezhnev devoted his entire life to bettering the living standard of his people from his early membership of the Communist Party until the time he became its head. He added that Mr Brezhnev has made great contributions toward resolving international problems, including disarmament, the search for world peace, abolition of colonialism and (?mitigation of racial discrimination and oppression.)

President of Mali

AB111730 Bamako Domestic Service in French 1500 GMT 11 Nov 82

[Text] Gen Moussa Traore, the secretary general of the Malian People's Democratic Union [UDPM] and president of the republic, has sent a message of condolence to the CPSU Central Committee. The message reads:

It is with deep sorrow that the Malian people, their party, the UDPM, their government and myself have learned of the sudden death of Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, first secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet.

On this deeply felt occasion, the Malian people pay tribute to the great, illustrious deceased statesman who marked his era by his highly positive contribution to the triumph of the principles of socialism and to the progress and well-being of mankind. As a valiant champion of detente, that great statesman never spared efforts or time for safeguarding world peace and security. Throughout his bright career at the head of the Soviet party and state, Leonid Brezhnev relentlessly granted constant and indefectible support to oppressed people and to liberation movements in their just struggle to recover their independence and their dignity.

The death of that great statesman will be regarded as a cruel loss not only for the Soviet people, but also for all people who love peace and justice. The Malian people, their party, their government and myself pay great tribute to the illustrious deceased and express our deepest condolences and sympathy to the bereaved family, to the Soviet people, the Central Committee and the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

Highest Regards. [Signed] Gen Moussa Traore

Ghana Leader

AB112043 Accra Domestic Service in English 2000 GMT 11 Nov 82

[Text] The chairman of the PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council], Flight Lieutenant Rawlings, has sent a message of condolence to the Soviet authorities on the death of President Brezhnev. He said he has learned with profound shock and grief of the passing away of Mr Brezhnev. The PNDC chairman said the Soviet Union has no doubt lost a highly respected public figure and dedicated statesman. On behalf of the government and people of Ghana and on his own behalf, Flight Lieutenant Rawlings expressed the deepest condolences to the government and people of the Soviet Union as well as the bereaved family.

Nigerian President

AB120705 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 12 Nov 82

[Text] President Shehu Shagari has sent a message of condolence to the government and people of the Soviet Union on the death of President Leonid Brezhnev. The president described the late Mr Brezhnev as one of the greatest leaders of our time. He commended the firm support given to the liberation movements in Africa by the late Soviet leader.

Tunisian President

LD111850 Tunis TAP in Arabic 1800 GMT 11 Nov 82

[Text] President Habib Bourguiba has sent the following cable of condolences to the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium:

I learned with deep sorrow the news of the death of Leonid Brezhnev, the great statesman. With his death the world has lost one of the most prominent figures in the international arena and a prominent personality in modern history. President Brezhnev will remain, in relation to the present generation in the USSR and to coming generations, as the man who consolidated the gains of socialist society and who gave a new impetus to the march of the Soviet peoples along the road of progress and prosperity.

He will also remain to the international community as the content supporter of the achievement of peace, coexistence and cooperation among people. On this painful occasion I extend, in my name and in the name of the Tunisian Government and people, the most sincere condolences and [word indistinct] to the members of the Supreme Soviet, the Soviet peoples and to the family of the great deceased.

Sudan's Numayri

JN111430 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1420 GMT 11 Nov 82

[Text] Khartoum, 11 Nov (SUNA) -- President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri today sent a cable of condolences to the members of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium on the death of Leonid Brezhnev, former CPSU secretary general and USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium chairman.

CPSU CC MEETS; ANDROPOV VOTED SECRETARY GENERAL

CPSU Communique

LD121118 Moscow TASS in English 1113 GMT 12 Nov 82

["Communique on the Plenary Meeting of the CPSU Central Committee" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow November 12 TASS -- A special plenary meeting of the CPSU Central Committee was held today.

On the instruction of the Politbureau of the Central Committee, the plenary meeting was opened by Yuriy Andropov, member of the Politbureau and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, who delivered a speech.

In connection with the passing of Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, the participants in the plenary meeting honoured the memory of Leonid Brezhnev with one minute's solemn silence.

The plenary meeting of the Central Committee noted that the Communist Party, the Soviet people and the entire progressive mankind had suffered a grievous loss as an outstanding leader of the Communist Party, the Soviet state, the international communist, working-class and national-liberation movement and an ardent peace champion had passed away.

A member of the Leninist Communist Party of more than 50 years' standing, including 18 years in the post of the party leader, Leonid Brezhnev made a great contribution to making it even more monolithic and to enhancing the political, social, economic and defence might of the Soviet Union. He played an exceptionally great role in the struggle for peace and international security. Leonid Brezhnev's name, with which the greatest accomplishments in the life of our country, among them industrialization, the collectivization of agriculture, the historical victory of the Soviet people in the Great Patriotic War, the post-war rehabilitation of the national economy of our homeland, exploration of outer space and all the achievements in the development of the economy, science and culture of the Soviet state, are inseparably associated, has become entered forever in the history of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and our great homeland.

The participants in the plenary meeting of the Central Committee expressed profound condolences to the family and relatives of the deceased.

The plenary meeting of the Central Committee considered the question of electing the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

On instruction of the Politbureau of the Central Committee, Konstantin Chernenko, member of the Politbureau and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, made a speech. He nominated Yuriy Andropov for election to the post of general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

The plenary meeting unanimously elected Yuriy Andropov general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

Then the plenary meeting was addressed by Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. He expressed cordial gratitude to the plenary meeting of the Central Committee for the high trust, his election to the post of general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

Yuriy Andropov assured the CPSU Central Committee and the Communist Party that he will devote all his energy, knowledge and experience of life to the successful implementation of the program of building communism charted in the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and to ensuring continuity in solving the tasks of further enhancing the economic and defence might of the USSR, improving the welfare of the Soviet people, strengthening peace and carrying out all the Leninist domestic and foreign policies that had been pursued under Leonid Brezhnev.

The plenary meeting ended its work.

Andropov Speech

LD121227 Moscow TASS in English 1223 GMT 12 Nov 82

[Quotation marks as received. This item has been compared to a version carried on Moscow Domestic Service at 1117 GMT on 12 November and was found to be identical, except for a few variations. These variations are included in brackets.]

[Text] Moscow November 12 TASS -- Follows the full text of the speech made by Yuriy Andropov at the special plenary meeting of the CPSU Central Committee.

"Our party and country, the entire Soviet people have suffered a heavy loss. The heart of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, the leader of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and of the Soviet state, an outstanding leader of the international communist and working class movement, a fiery communist and a true son of the Soviet people, has ceased to beat.

A most outstanding political leader of our times, our comrade and friend, a man with a big soul and heart, sympathetic and well-wishing, responsive and profoundly humane, is no more.

[Moscow Domestic Service version reads: "One of the major figures of our times has departed from this life. Our comrade and friend, a man of big soul and heart, a sensitive and good-natured, responsive and profoundly humane man, has departed.]

His boundless dedication to the cause, his uncompromising exactingness towards himself and others, his wise discretion in taking responsible decisions, his firmness of principle and boldness at sharp turns of history, his invariable respect, considerations and attention to people -- those were the remarkable qualities for which Leonid Ilich was valued and loved in the party and among the people.

Let us honour the bright memory of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev with one minute's silence.

Leonid Ilich said that not a single day in his life could be separated from the affairs of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the entire Soviet country. And that was really so.

The industrialization of the country and the collectivization of agriculture, the Great Patriotic War and post-war rehabilitation, the development of the virgin lands and exploration of outer space all are great landmarks on the road of work and struggle of the Soviet people and at the same time landmarks of the life story of the communist Leonid Ilich Brezhnev.

The growth of the might of and the extension of comprehensive cooperation among the countries of the great socialist community, the active participation of the world communist movement in tackling the historical tasks facing mankind in our age, the growing solidarity [Moscow Domestic Service substitutes "the strengthening of the solidarity"] of all the forces of national liberation and social progress on earth are inseparably associated with the name and deeds of Leonid Ilich.

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev will live for ever in the memory of thankful mankind as a consistent, ardent and tireless fighter for peace and the security of the peoples and for removing the threat of world nuclear war looming over mankind.

We know well that the imperialists will never meet one's pleas for peace. It can only be defended by relying on the invincible might of the Soviet Armed Forces. As the leader of the party and state and chairman of the defence council, Leonid Ilich constantly paid attention to ensuring that the country's defence capability meets present-day requirements.

Assembled here in this hall are those who are members of the headquarters of our party, headed for eighteen years running by Leonid Ilich.

Everyone of us knows how much effort and heart he contributed to organizing the close-knit [Moscow Domestic Service substitutes "harmonious"], collective work, so that this headquarters should pursue a correct Leninist course. Everyone of us knows what an inestimable contribution was made by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev to the creation of the sound moral-political atmosphere which is now characteristic of our party's life and activities.

Our party's principled struggle in defence of Marxism-Leninism, elaboration of the theory of developed socialism, ways of solution of the most topical tasks of communist construction are linked with the name of Leonid Ilich. His activities in the world communist movement were rightfully highly appraised by the fraternal parties, our foreign class brothers, comrades in the struggle for socialism, against the oppression of capital, for the triumph of the lofty communist ideals.

The life of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev came to an end when his thoughts and efforts were turned to solving the major tasks of economic, social and cultural development, specified by the 26th congress and the subsequent plenary meetings of the Central Committee. It is our prime duty to accomplish these tasks, to translate consistently into life the home and foreign policy course of our party and the Soviet state, a course which was worked out under the leadership of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. This will be our best tribute to the bright memory of the leader who is no longer with us.

Great is our grief and heavy the loss we have suffered.

[Moscow Domestic Service substitutes "The loss we have sustained is severe."]

In this situation it is the duty of everyone of us, the duty of every Communist to close more tightly our ranks, to rally still closer around the Central Committee of the party and to do at one's respective post and in one's life as much as possible for the welfare of the Soviet people, for strengthening peace and for the triumph of communism.

The Soviet people have boundless trust in their Communist Party, they trust it because for the party there have never been and are no other interests than the vital interests of the Soviet people. To justify this trust means to go ahead along the road of communist construction, to work for the further progress of our socialist homeland.

We, comrades, have such a force which helped and continues to help us at the most difficult moments, a force which enables us to tackle the most complicated tasks. This force is the unity of our party ranks, this force is the collective wisdom of the party, its collective leadership, this force is the unity of the party and the people.

Our plenum is meeting today in order to honour the memory of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and to see to it that the cause to which he gave his life is continued.

The plenary meeting is to decide the question of electing a general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

I ask the comrades to speak on this question.

Chernenko Address

LD121242 Moscow TASS in English 1234 GMT 12 Nov 82

[This Item has been compared to the Moscow Domestic Service version of the Chernenko Address carried at 1125 GMT on 12 November and was found to be identical except for two variations. These variations are indicated in brackets.]

[Text] Moscow November 12 TASS -- Follows the full text of the speech by Konstantin Chernenko, member of the Politbureau and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at the special plenary meeting of the CPSU Central Committee today.

The Politbureau instructed [Moscow Domestic Service substitutes "entrusted" for "instructed"] me to address the participants in the present special plenary meeting of the Central Committee.

Our special plenary meeting of the Central Committee is indeed extraordinary. The country and the party are in deep mourning. Leonid Ilich Brezhnev passed away.

The Soviet people lost an outstanding leader, who had for almost two decades stood at the helm of the party and the state, putting all his energy and great capabilities at the service of the happiness of the Soviet people, the cause of communist construction in our country. [Moscow Domestic Service version omits preceding part of paragraph] We can say that mankind lost a great and truly tireless fighter for the ideals of peace, freedom and social progress. We Soviet Communists, our brothers in socialist countries and our associates in the world communist movement lost a talented continuer of Lenin's cause, a man from whom everyone learned boundless loyalty to the interests of the working people.

Words fail to express the bitterness of our loss. But during these days of grief the lessons of life of Leonid Ilich, who is dear to all of us, are a great help to us all.

Leonid Ilich had in full measure the gift to live entirely with the interests of society, the interests of the people. It was always like that, from his youth to the last day of his life.

Leonid Ilich well knew that good wishes alone are just an empty sound. It is not enough to voice correct ideas but it is necessary to back them with efficient work of organization and to make them understandable and meaningful for the mass of the working people. He loved people. He knew how to trust people.

Leonid Ilich was a man of exceptional courage. He proved this not only during the Great Patriotic War, in which he was from the first day to the last. Courage did not fail him throughout his road in life. He valued highly, very highly in every comrade courage, principledness and staunchness in the face of any trial.

It was a school for all of us, who had the happiness of working hand in hand with Leonid Ilich, to be by his side, to listen to him and to see at first hand the keenness of his mind, his quick wit and love of life.

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev is bequeathing us a priceless heritage. Our 18-million-strong party is united and close knit. The Soviet people have a boundless belief in the wisdom of the party. Exactness to and respect for the cadres, unbreakable discipline, support for bold and useful initiatives, intolerance of any manifestations of bureaucratism and constant concern for the development of contacts with the masses and for true democracy in Soviet society have become norms of our life.

To treasure and develop this style of guidance, to treasure everything that was bequeathed to us by Leonid Ilich by word and deed is our duty to his memory, our duty to the party and the country.

The guiding nucleus of the party, its Central Committee, the Political Bureau, formed with Leonid Ilich's decisive participation, is the firm earnest that this will be so.

On behalf of the Political Bureau I should like to express the deepest confidence that our plenary meeting will demonstrate for the whole country, for the whole world to see that the party will continue firmly following the Leninist course, which at the present-day stage is clearly and fully expressed in the decisions of the 23rd-26th CPSU Congresses. Our party's home and foreign policy, with Leonid Ilich Brezhnev having made a tremendous contribution to its elaboration and implementation, will be conducted confidently, consistently and purposefully.

The good of the people and preservation of peace on earth have been, are and will be our guidelines.

We have a detailed, well-balanced socio-economic programme. The economy should be economical. This is the party's directive. And this signifies technical re-equipment of the industrial and agrarian sectors, perfection of the management and, certainly, improvement of organization of labour, growth of its productivity. The economy of our state will be steadily developing and the well-being of the people improving on this base. The defense capacity of the country will be strengthened also on this base.

We have a broad, concrete Programme of Peace for the 1980's. It meets the aspirations of the peoples. Detente, disarmament, the overcoming of conflict situations, to avert the threat of a nuclear war -- these are the tasks that we set ourselves. We want reliable security for ourselves, for our friends, for all peoples of the world.

Dear comrades,

All of us are obviously aware that it is extremely difficult to make up the loss that was inflicted upon us by the death of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. It is now twice, thrice more important to conduct matters in the party collectively. Concerted, joint work in all party bodies will ensure further successes both in communist construction and in our activities in the international scene.

The Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, having discussed the obtaining situation, entrusted me to propose to the plenary meeting to elect Comrade Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. I think that there is no need to present his biography. Yuriy Vladimirovich is well-known in the party and the country as a selfless Communist dedicated to the cause of the Leninist party, as Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's closest associate.

Yuriy Vladimirovich has behind him multi-faceted activities in the fields of home and foreign policy and ideology. He was a Komsomol leader too, a prominent party functionary and a diplomat. He put no small effort into strengthening the socialist community, into ensuring the security of our state.

Leonid Ilich highly valued his Marxist-Leninist firmness of conviction, his dedication to the party, his broad vision, outstanding efficiency and personality. All members of the Political Bureau believe that Yuriy Vladimirovich assimilated well Brezhnev's style of leadership, Brezhnev's concern about the interests of the people, Brezhnev's attitude to cadres, determination to stand up with all strength to the machinations of aggressors, to safeguard and strengthen peace.

Yuriy Vladimirovich possesses modesty, required of a party member; respect for the opinion of other comrades; and I can even say, passion for collective work. The Political Bureau unanimously believes that Comrade Andropov is worthy of the trust of the Central Committee, of the trust of the party.

Dear comrades! Bowing our heads to the bright memory of Leonid Ilich, we solemnly promise that we shall tirelessly continue our work of construction. Everything that Leonid Ilich had no time to do and that was planned by the party under his guidance shall be done."

Andropov Biography

LD121336 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1134 GMT 12 Nov 82

[Text] Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov was born 15 June 1914, in the family of a railway worker at Nagutskaya Station, Stavropol Kray. He has higher education and has been a member of the CPSU since 1939. As a 16-year old Komsomol member, Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov was a worker in the town of Mozdok North Ossetian ASSR. Then his labor biography continued on ships of the Volga Shipping Line, where he worked as a sailor. From 1936, Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov was involved in Komsomol work. He was elected full-time [osvobozhoennvy] secretary of the Komsomol organization of the water transport technical school in the town of Rybinsk, Yaroslavl Oblast. He was soon moved to the post of Komsomol organizer of the VLKSM Central Committee at the Volodarskiy shipyard in Rybinsk. In 1938 the Komsomol members of Yaroslavl Oblast elected Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov as first secretary of Yaroslavl-Obkom of the VLKSM. In 1940 Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov was elected first secretary of the VLKSM Central Committee of Karelia.

From the very first days of the Great Patriotic War Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov was an active participant in the partisan movement in Karelia. After the town of Petrozavodsk was liberated from the fascist aggressors in 1944, Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov was engaged in party work. He was elected second secretary of the Petrozavodsk Gorkom, and in 1949 second secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Karelia.

On the decision of the CPSU Central Committee, in 1951 Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov was transferred to the apparatus of the CPSU Central Committee. He was appointed inspector and subsequently head of a subdepartment of the CPSU Central Committee. In 1953 the party sent Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov on diplomatic work. For several years he was USSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary in the Hungarian Peoples Republic.

In 1957 Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov was nominated as head of a department of the CPSU Central Committee. At the 22d and at subsequent party congresses, Comrade Andropov was elected member of the CPSU Central Committee. In 1962, Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov was elected secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. In May 1956, Comrade Andropov was designated chairman of the Committee of State Security attached to the USSR Council of Ministers. In June of the same year he was elected candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo. In May 1982 Comrade Andropov was elected secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov has been a member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee since April 1971.

Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov is a deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet and of a number of convocations. In all the posts in which Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov worked on the will of the party, his devotion to the great cause of Lenin and the party was displayed. He devotes all his strength, knowledge and experience to the implementation of the decisions of the party in the struggle for the triumph of communist ideas.

For his great services to the motherland, Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, a prominent figure of the Communist Party and of the Soviet state, was granted the title of Hero of Socialist Labor in 1974. He has been awarded four Orders of Lenin, the Order of the October Revolution, the Red Banner, three Orders of the Labor Red Banner and medals.

BREZHNEV GREETINGS TO ALTAY WORKERS REPORTED

PM121023 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Nov 82 p 1

[Text] To the participants in the construction and operation of the first stage of the Altay Coking and Chemical Plant of the USSR Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy.

Dear comrades:

The CPSU Central Committee has greeted with satisfaction the report that the building of the first stage of the Altay Coking and Chemical Plant -- a major specialized ferrous metallurgy enterprise with advanced technology, highly productive equipment and environmental protection provision -- has been completed. This is a graphic example of the implementation of party policy on the comprehensive development of production forces and the opening up of the natural resources of the country's eastern regions.

The motherland has received a good labor gift on the eve of the 65th anniversary of the Great October Revolution! I heartily congratulate you on this remarkable victory!

It is important to note that the plant's young collective is successfully reaching design capacities and has already given the country over 800,000 tons of high-quality coke. The modern socialist city of Zarinsk, with well-equipped apartment blocks, schools, children's and medical institutions and trade, consumer and cultural service enterprises, has grown up at the same time as the plant.

The successful construction of the Altay Coking and Chemical Plant is ensured by the high concentration of manpower, material resources and the fruitful cooperation among the envoys of many oblasts, krays and union republics. This major construction project has been given special attention by the Altay Kray Party Organization.

I express confidence that you will continue to fulfill honorably the targets for the further development of the important ferrous metallurgy industry enterprise.

I wish you good health and happiness on the holiday, dear comrades.

[Signed] L. Brezhnev

ALIYEV READS BREZHNEV GREETINGS TO WORKERS

LD061210 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 6 Nov 82

[Excerpts] In Baku today, a meeting of representatives of the working people of Azerbaijan was held to hear the greetings from Leonid Ilich Brezhnev.

The text of the greetings from Comrade Brezhnev was read out by Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee.

SHEVARDNADZE PARTICIPATES IN TEACHERS' CONGRESS

LD092128 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 9 Nov 82

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] Today in the Georgian capital a republican congress of teachers opened. They are summing up the results of the previous 5-year period, determining the tasks for further improvement in the quality of teaching, labor and moral upbringing of those involved -- students -- in the light of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress. A large role is given to evening and correspondence schools in the implementation of general secondary education. In recent years in the mountainous and inaccessible areas of Georgia about 100 schools for rural young people have opened.

Taking part in the work of the fifth republican teachers' congress is Comrade Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee.

BREZHNEV PRAISES AGRICULTURAL WORKERS ON SUCCESSES

Congratulates Stavropol Kray

PM111445 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Nov 82 p 1

[Brezhnev message to Stavropol Kray under general heading "Congratulations on Your Success!"]

[Text] To the Stavropol CPSU Kraykom, the krayispolkom and all working people of the kray:

Dear comrades!

It was with great satisfaction that I familiarized myself with the report of the Stavropol agricultural workers' successful fulfillment of their socialist pledges for the sale of grain and also of sunflowers and sugar beet to the state. Over 1.9 million tons of high-quality grain, mainly strong and valuable varieties of wheat, have reached the motherland's granaries. A good crop of corn and millet has been raised and the plans for their purchases have been fulfilled. This is a good start to the implementation of the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) plenum and the country's Food Program.

The success you have achieved attests to the fact that, even under exceptionally complex weather conditions, by steadfastly introducing a scientifically substantiated arable farming system it is possible to mitigate the pernicious effect of the drought and to obtain good harvests regularly.

I cordially congratulate the kolkhoz members, sovkhoz workers, machine operators, farm leaders and specialists, the collectives of procurement, transportation and industrial organizations and enterprises, workers in party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol organs and all the kray's working people on a remarkable victory.

I am sure that the rural working people will complete all fieldwork in an organized manner, lay a firm foundation for the harvest of the third year of the 5-year plan, successfully carry out the livestock's wintering, and ensure the fulfillment of plans and socialist pledges for the production and sales of all types of agricultural output.

I wish the kray's working people new achievements in resolving the tasks set by the 26th CPSU Congress for enhancing the effectiveness of all sectors of the economy and worthily greeting the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation.

[Signed] L. Brezhnev

Thanks Kustanay Farmers

PM111435 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Nov 82 p 1

[Brezhnev message to Kustanay Oblast: "Augmenting the traditions of the first virgin landers"]

[Text] To the Kustanay Kazakh Communist Party obkom, oblispolkom and all the Kustanay Oblast's working people.

Dear comrades.

The report on the Kustanay Oblast's fulfillment of its high socialist pledges for the sale of grain to the state has been received by the CPSU Central Committee with great satisfaction.

The oblast's rural workers, augmenting the glorious traditions of the first virgin landers, have this year grown a good crop, conducted the harvesting in an organized fashion and into the state's granaries they have poured 4,261,000 tons of high-quality grain, which is 1,108,000 tons greater than the established plan. This is a considerable contribution to the country's food resources. It is gratifying to note that the oblast's sovkhozes and kolkhozes have delivered 3 million tons of high quality wheat, mainly of durum and strong varieties.

The success of the oblast's farmers is the result of the purposeful activity of the oblast party organization in developing grain production and in the extensive introduction of a scientifically substantiated soil protection system of cultivation. And it is also the result of the increased skill of the machine operators and specialists, and the selfless labor of all the workers in agriculture and the other sectors of the agroindustrial complex.

I express my heartfelt gratitude to the kolkhoz members and sovkhoz workers; the machine operators; the farm leaders and specialists; the Soviet Army's servicemen who took part in the harvesting; the scientists; the workers of the procurement and transport organizations; and of the party, Komsomol and trade union organs; and to all the oblast's working people for achieving high results in the battle for grain. I am confident that the oblast's Communists and rural workers will mount with even greater energy a struggle to implement the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) plenum and the country's Food Program, to exploit more fully the available reserves and potential, increase the standard of arable farming and boost livestock productivity and to ensure a steady increase in the production of grain, meat, and other arable and livestock products, and the all-around growth of agricultural efficiency.

I wholeheartedly wish the working people of Kustanay Oblast the successful fulfillment of the plans in all sectors of the national economy, a fitting greeting for the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR and the achievement of new successes in the implementation of the historic decision of the 26th CPSU Congress.

[Signed] L. Brezhnev

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA ON BREZHNEV 27 OCTOBER SPEECH

PM111601 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 30 Oct 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Enhancing Vigilance and Combat Readiness:"]

[Text] In the Army and Navy the results of the training year are being summed up. It has been an important stage in resolving the tasks which the 26th CPSU Congress set the armed forces. When analyzing the fulfillment of training plans and of the pledges in the socialist competition to greet fittingly the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR, subunits, units and ships are being very exacting in their approach to assessing the results of military labor and are defining measures aimed at further improving combat training and service.

An important event in the concluding stage of the training year was the recent Kremlin conference of Soviet Army and Navy leading personnel, at which Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, delivered a speech, Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR defense minister, delivered a report on the state of combat and political training in the Army and Navy and the tasks to improve it further.

Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speech, which contained an analysis of the international situation and the country's internal situation, expounded the party's policy in the sphere of military building at the contemporary stage and defined specific practical tasks for the Soviet Armed Forces as befits the conditions of the complex modern international situation, evoked the warm approval of the Soviet people and a broad response abroad. All Soviet servicemen, who are profoundly aware of their duty -- to reliably defend the socialist fatherland and to be in a state of permanent combat readiness which will ensure a prompt rebuff for any aggressor -- interpreted this speech as combat instructions and as a guide to action.

We are having to tackle the tasks of peaceful construction and communist creation in a complex international situation which is continuing to deteriorate. U.S. ruling circles have mounted a political, ideological and economic offensive against socialism and have intensified their military preparations to an unprecedented level. Practical preparations are underway to deploy U.S. medium-range nuclear facilities in NATO countries.

This is why Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's words about the need to double and triple efforts in the struggle for peace and for reducing the threat of nuclear war hanging over mankind, the need to tirelessly strengthen the country's defense and maintain the greatest possible vigilance found a keen response in the hearts of the Soviet people and Army and Navy servicemen.

The Soviet Armed Forces are a powerful factor for peace and security, a reliable means of curbing aggressors. Equipped with the most modern weaponry and combat hardware and utterly devoted to the Communist Party's cause, they are worthily protecting Soviet people's peaceful labor and the great gains of socialism, constantly seeking self-improvement as they develop. The training year which is drawing to a close has been fruitful for them. Its results confirm that there have been undoubted successes in the armed forces' combat readiness and training. Major operational, technical and organizational measures, which have increased the Army and Navy's combat might, have been carried out. But life today makes new and greater demands on the condition of the armed forces.

"Times are such" Comrade L.I. Brezhnev noted in his speech at the conference of military leaders, "that the Army and Navy's level of combat readiness must be even higher. We must constantly work at improving combat readiness, and do so in an exceptionally responsible way, proceeding from the growing requirements. Then no chance event will catch us unawares."

The growing requirements as to combat readiness make it incumbent on us to raise to a qualitatively new level the standard of training of commanders and staffs and of the personnel's combat skill, the state of vigilance, the degree of organization and military discipline. All the results of military labor and the tasks which remain to be tackled must be viewed today in the light of these demands.

Further strengthening the Army and Navy's combat readiness is the main avenue of military cadres' activity. The people's tremendous efforts and material expenditure on equipping the Army and Navy, the level of awareness, training and discipline of all servicemen, the command personnel's skill in troop management and a great deal else all come together and are focused, as it were, in combat readiness. Combat readiness is the culmination of the personnel's military skill in peacetime and is the key to victory in war. All this makes it incumbent on military cadres to regard the party's demands to strengthen combat readiness as a comprehensive task which must be resolved by taking in all elements of the military organism and all aspects of troop training and service.

Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speech at the conference of military leaders provided specific recommendations in this regard. We must know how to act taking account of the very latest achievements of military science and the art of war, have skillful mastery of weapons and equipment and be able to make full use of their combat potential. Special attention is given to troop management.

Success in resolving these tasks depends to a large extent on the efficiency, sense of responsibility and creative approach to matters on the part of commanders, political organs and staffs. Making combat training measures investigative in nature, encouraging a creative quest to improve the training and education process and supporting sensible initiative in resolving the most diverse issues of the troops' life and activity means helping the Soviet Army and Navy, as was stressed at the conference of military leaders, to keep on top of all issues: the questions of equipment, structure and training methods.

Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speech at the conference of military leaders in the Kremlin is a document of tremendous mobilizing force. It is imbued with Leninist concern for people and for the motherland's happiness and prosperity. It orients us toward resolving vitally important problems of the armed forces' development, including the further strengthening of the armed forces' material base, the intensification of party-political work and the maintenance of high morale, which has always been our Army's most powerful weapon. It is the duty and obligation of command and military councils, commanders, political organs, staffs and party and Komsomol organizations to make servicemen profoundly aware of the content of the speech, steer them toward resolving the specific practical tasks and to ensure the implementation of the conclusions and recommendations it contains.

The source of the Soviet Armed Forces' strength and might lies in the guidance of the Communist Party. Closely rallied around the party, the Soviet servicemen will achieve new successes in the struggle to increase combat skill, further consolidate organization and discipline and enhance vigilance and combat readiness.